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COMMENT OF THE DAY

HK At The BIF

BECAUSE Hongkong is so far removed from the scene of the importance of the British Industries Fair to the Colony is not readily appreciated here. Nevertheless to our local industries and crafts the BIF is an incomparable show window and the existence of a Hongkong stand at the exhibition is now regarded as essential if our manufacturers are to give themselves a fair chance of expanding their exports. The Colony has reason to be quietly proud of the success which Hongkong exhibitors have enjoyed at previous BIF displays. Last year, for example, our stand did more business than any other from the British colonies, and the knowledge that this year the Colony's exhibits promise to be bigger and better than ever before lends confidence to the expectation that handsome rewards will be reaped. Certainly some of our industries need a fillip at this time. The latest report of the Commissioner of Labour discloses only too clearly that our textile industry is going through a difficult period. The closing of the Indonesian markets have had a grave effect, a number of smaller factories having been forced to close down, which in turn has aggravated the unemployment situation.

IT is extremely important that our textile industries should be fully represented at the British Industries Fair. Happily this is so. In fact they are again staging their own special exhibition from which tangible and valuable results can be anticipated. The British Industries Fair can offer mutual benefits to Britain and the colony of Hongkong. Both are seeking to increase their exports of manufactures, and each has markets to offer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has declared that since the end of the war the target for exports has been to enable Britain to pay her way, but "now we realise the need to set our sights higher." This applies also to Hongkong industrialists, whose resourcefulness and enterprise will be required in the highest degree if the present trade recession is to be successfully met and overcome.

Industry & Sentiment

THE Federation of British Industries have no use for Scottish separatism. Their memorandum to the Royal Commission on Scottish Affairs in Edinburgh lacks nothing in pungency. All the evidence, they say, supports the conclusion that the economy of Scotland is, and must continue to be, intimately bound up with the economy of the rest of the United Kingdom, and an integral part of it. Against the economic pressure making for integration, nationalist sentiment and pride might pull in the opposite direction, towards disintegration. In industry realises only too well, too, that a marked increase in the devotion to Scotland of the functions of Government must also entail a marked increase in Government expenditure. To this, Scottish industry is resolutely opposed. On the other hand the Scottish Trades Union Congress suggest that additional departments of labour, trade and supply, be established under the aegis of the Scottish Office, while at the same time they assail the multiplicity of authorities responsible for the various branches of Highland development. They urge that a regional authority be created for the Highlands.

American Aid: End Of "Hand-Out Era" A MORE PRACTICAL AND REALISTIC APPROACH

Paris, Apr. 26. The United States Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, told the French government today that the "hand-out era" of American aid was over, but he assured the French that the United States would give substantial help to plans aimed at ending the war in Indo-China.

Mr Dulles made it plain that the administration of President Eisenhower would take what it considered a much more "practical and realistic" approach to foreign aid than its predecessor.

The Secretary, here for the North Atlantic Treaty Council meeting which ended yesterday, talked with French government leaders before leaving tonight by plane for the United States.

For two hours Mr Dulles, Mr Charles Wilson, US Defence Secretary, Mr George Humphrey, US Secretary of the Treasury, and experts assisting them at the Council meeting talked at the Foreign Office with a French Ministerial group headed by the Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault.

Socialists Work Out Five Year Plan

London, Apr. 26. Socialist leaders today reached agreement on a new Five Year Plan with which they hope to sweep Sir Winston Churchill's Conservatives from office at the next General Elections.

But, in defence to warnings from Britain's 8,000,000 strong Trades Union Congress, which controls the Labour Party purse strings, the leaders have decided to step warily on certain nationalisation and other proposals which Party leftwingers in particular have championed.

The leaders—the 27-member National Executive Committee of the Party—concluded a three-day conference on the Five Year plan, the aim of which, Mr Morgan Phillips, the Party Secretary, told correspondents, is to "achieve the sovereignty and independence" of Britain and to enable her to make a contribution towards the under-developed areas of the world.

He said the major proposals presented have been approved and the draft programme would be finally passed by the National Executive at a further meeting on May 19.

The Conference covered the whole field of domestic policy. It decided to defer until a later meeting the final shaping of the Foreign Policy section of the programme.

THREE POINTS

Mr Phillips would not divulge the decisions taken at the conference, but among the most significant, it was subsequently learned, were:

1. The rejection on a vote of over two to one of a proposal for the nationalisation of rented land, which had been championed by Mr Aneurin Bevan's leftwingers.
2. Pending discussions with the TUC of a proposal to nationalise a number of major firms in the chemical industry.
3. The cold shouldering a leftwing proposal, to which the TUC object, the introduction of a social service tax. This apparently did not reach discussion.

Proposals for public ownership of further sections of other industry were considered by the conference. The view of the leftwingers of the party, who have six representatives, including Mr Bevan, on the Executive, is that more Government control of industry is necessary for the job of national economic recovery.

As only one proposal, the nationalisation of rented agricultural land—was subject to a vote, it is assumed that others contained in the draft submitted to the conference remain, though in sufficiently vague form to leave the Party uncommitted to definite action at any given time.

These proposals included: Development council for the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry; partial acquisition through Government investment of the aircraft and machine tool manufacturing industries; authority for the National Coal Board, which runs the State-owned collieries, to make its own machinery.

The conference was evidently held in a spirit of amity, with little recurrence of the open feud which over the past two years has existed between Mr Clement Attlee, the Party leader, and his old guard "Loyalists" and the Leftwing adherents of Mr Bevan.

Neither as it happens, was present today—the final day of the conference, Mr Bevan, who, like Mr Attlee, was, present yesterday, was at home with a sore throat and sickness, Mr Attlee still taking things easily after a recent operation for appendicitis was resting.

The plan, analysing Britain's economic difficulties, sees the need for a big boost of exports, greater production, and the general gearing up of industry to the job of putting Britain permanently on her feet.

As it left the Executive today it ran to about 20,000 words, but it is to be pruned to more manageable length for circulation to local branches and Trade Unions, and will be "tailor-made" when it reaches the Executive next month.—Reuter.

Vendor Breaks Sunday Law

Sydney, Apr. 26. Ringing a bell on a Sunday to attract neighbourhood children to his ice cream truck brought Robert Harris a fine of one shilling.

The charge against Harris read: "While not being a guard or postman in Her Majesty's Post Office in the performance of his duty, did use a noisy instrument, to wit, a bell, on a public street for the purpose of selling articles, to wit, ice cream."

"To be truthful," pleaded Harris, "I did not know it was an offence."—United Press.

Incendiary Bomb Destroys School

London, Apr. 26. A Malay school was burned to the ground today after having been struck by an incendiary bomb dropped during an RAF strike against the Communist terrorists at Kuala Lumpur, it was reported today from Malaya.

No one was injured, but the pupils are now enjoying an unexpected holiday.—France-Press.

When the Ministers emerged, they refused to comment, except for an assertion by M. Bidault: "My government is quite satisfied." He added that no decisions were made and American officials confirmed that.

Most authoritative quarters said the gist of what Mr Dulles had to say on the Indo-Chinese question and the relation of American aid to it was this: The United States recognises the importance of the Indo-Chinese war. President Eisenhower has made that clear many times since taking office.

The final NATO statement again emphasised that the war was a heavy burden for France and an important struggle for the free world. But the US Congress will receive from the executive branch of the government within ten days Mr Eisenhower's estimate of what next year's United States aid should be.

The United States feels that it cannot continue what it considers the "hand-out era" launched by the Democratic administration, by which governments were helped, Mr Dulles said.

Now the American people demand that aid should pay off in results, he said. Indo-China was one of the fever spots in the world where such practical aid was justified, Mr Dulles added. But it must be proved that aid was being used in the most effective way.

If military leaders—presumably American—were satisfied that such plans were ready to be executed, then United States aid would be forthcoming in greater amounts than ever.—United Press.

Hall Porter Charged With Murder

London, Apr. 26. A 39-year-old hall porter was charged tonight with murdering Mrs Grace "Babs" Darrington, found strangled in her flat here on Wednesday with her own nylon stocking knotted round her neck.

The man, John Haskayne, will appear in Court tomorrow morning.

Mrs Darrington, who was 50 but looked younger by fifteen years, was found dead by her husband, a commercial traveller.

She was found lying across her bed, dressed only in a green night dress and there were signs of a violent struggle. Her husband had been away on a business trip.

The police established that Mrs Darrington was in a club on Tuesday evening. Later she was seen with a man in a public house and neighbours heard her enter her flat in Hatherly Grove, Paddington, at about 11 that night. She was then believed to be alone.

Haskayne, a single man from Liverpool, was charged at Notting Hill police station, where John Christie, now being tried for the murder of four women in the Notting Hill "House of Death" was also charged.—Reuter.

British Prisoners Given Freedom



Invasion Of Laos

The Royal Capital To Be Defended

Saigon, Apr. 26. Troops and civilians are tonight working frantically to strengthen the defences of Luang Prabang in northern Laos against a threatened attack by Vietnamese forces, now only sixty kilometres away, according to the French Press Agency.

The agency said hundreds of Laotians in the town, seat of King Sisavang Vong of the Indo-China state of Laos, are helping French engineers to build additional strips of the Luang Prabang air field, where more French troops are being flown in.

All civilian haulage contractors have put themselves at the disposal of the French military transport headquarters there and boy scouts have taken over traffic control.

French officers reported that Laotian ex-servicemen are flocking into the town to try to re-enlist in the Laotian army. Many other reservists have already been called up. They said the inhabitants are behaving with exemplary calm.

Sisavang Vong, the aged King, has repeatedly refused to leave his palace in spite of the present Vietnamese threat.—Reuter.

Provincial police identified the Derry family victims as Dorothy, 7, Philip, 5, Clifford, 4, Eleanor, 3, and a year-and-a-half-old baby. The Trudell victims were Wilma, 14, Marian, 12, and Dianne, 9.

Derry and his wife were severely burned in an attempt to save the children, who were sleeping in one room. The provincial police said Derry awakened at six o'clock to light the fire in the wood stove in the one-storey frame building.

An hour later flames broke out from the wooden shed behind the stove and spontaneous combustion caused an explosion that cut the parents off from the back room where the children were sleeping.

Both raced to the back of the building, where they broke a window and tried to rescue the children. But they were driven back by the heat and flames.—United Press.

NO EVACUATION

Vientiane, Apr. 26. Laotian officials made it clear today that the Government was not at present contemplating putting into force the plans for the evacuation of Vientiane, the administrative capital of Laos.

The Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, said today that the Laotian Government was determined to fight to the end whatever might be the difficulties or sacrifices.—France-Press.

De Gaullist Views On Peace Moves

Paris, Apr. 26. Gaullist spokesman Gaston Palewski said today no real settlement with Russia was possible without agreement on Germany and Indo-China.

"The German and Austrian treaties are linked," he said in a speech at St. Denis, Paris suburb. "We cannot see Russia abandoning Austria if Germany is divided and is going to be armed in both camps."

"Similarly a necessary link must be created for the settlement of the affairs of Korea and Indo-China. A disarmament conference would be illusory if at the same time the Soviet world seized both the gate to India and the sources of raw materials indispensable to the security and prosperity of the free world."

"France can play an essential role in European appeasement if she lays down as a previous condition the stabilisation pending the liquidation of the conflict of Asia.—Reuter.

8 Children Burned To Death

Sault St Marie, Ontario, Apr. 26. Eight children were burned to death today when a flash fire and explosion ripped through a home on the outskirts of this city.

Training Plane Crashes

St John's, Newfoundland, Apr. 27. A United States Air Force two-seater jet training plane crashed at Totter airport, five miles from here, while landing after a flight from Goose Bay, Labrador, yesterday.

The two occupants of the plane, a T-33, were taken to hospital at the Peppercorn air base, near here.—Reuter.

Both raced to the back of the building, where they broke a window and tried to rescue the children. But they were driven back by the heat and flames.—United Press.

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207 Miners Trapped

Mexico City, Apr. 26. Two hundred and seven miners were trapped one thousand feet below ground when a silver and zinc mine near Angangueo, 75 miles northwest of Mexico City, caved in after an explosion according to reliable reports here.

The explosion and a fire which it started killed many of the miners.

Thirty-three bodies have already been recovered.

Rescue squads working non-stop throughout the night had today rescued more than 100 of the men, including 15 seriously injured and 33 suffering from suffocation.

Of those still underground 37 are known to be in danger of drowning in flood waters rising in the tunnels where they are trapped.

"The disaster is the worst in Mexican mining history.—Reuter.

Former POWs Protest

Oppose Welcome To Japanese Prince

Newcastle on Tyne, Apr. 26. Delegates representing about 1,000 former British POWs in the Far East today backed a protest against the City's planned civic welcome to Crown Prince Akihito of Japan.

The 19-year-old Crown Prince is due to arrive at Southampton tomorrow on the liner Queen Elizabeth to represent his country at Queen Elizabeth's coronation on June 2.

The Newcastle City Council have decided to give him a civic reception with tea, when he visits this North-East industrial centre on May 12.

Delegates of former prisoners of war, meeting here today supported the Newcastle Far East POW club's protest to the Lord Mayor about the visit.

This Club has asked the Lord Mayor to receive a deputation to discuss the planned reception. The Club's secretary, Mr J. W. Gardner, said he thought those responsible for the arrangements did not realise what a storm they would produce.

He said the fact that the original arrangements had been whittled down to the offer of a cup of tea to the Crown Prince during a courtesy call could be regarded as a "moral victory" for the former prisoners.

Last week the City Council approved the reception by 34 votes after the Labour minority on the council had joined the protesters.—Reuter.

Churchill Bust Rejected

London, Apr. 26. A bust of Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, which Queen Elizabeth commissioned, has been turned down by the Royal Academy here.

The bust may win a place of honour at Windsor Castle if it is given final Royal approval but it will not be included in the Academy's Coronation year exhibition.

Reason for the unanimous rejection is believed to be lack of "artistic merit."—Reuter.

May Day Holiday For Singapore

Singapore, Apr. 26. For the first time in the history of Singapore, the colony's workers will celebrate May Day as a public holiday. But police said they will be on the alert against any Communist inspired demonstrations.—Associated Press.

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- 1949 REX PLACED OVERLAND TOUR-PORT ELIZABETH RALLY
- 1950 REX PLACED OVERLAND TOUR-PORT ELIZABETH RALLY
- 1951 REX PLACED OVERLAND TOUR-PORT ELIZABETH RALLY
- 1952 REX PLACED OVERLAND TOUR-PORT ELIZABETH RALLY
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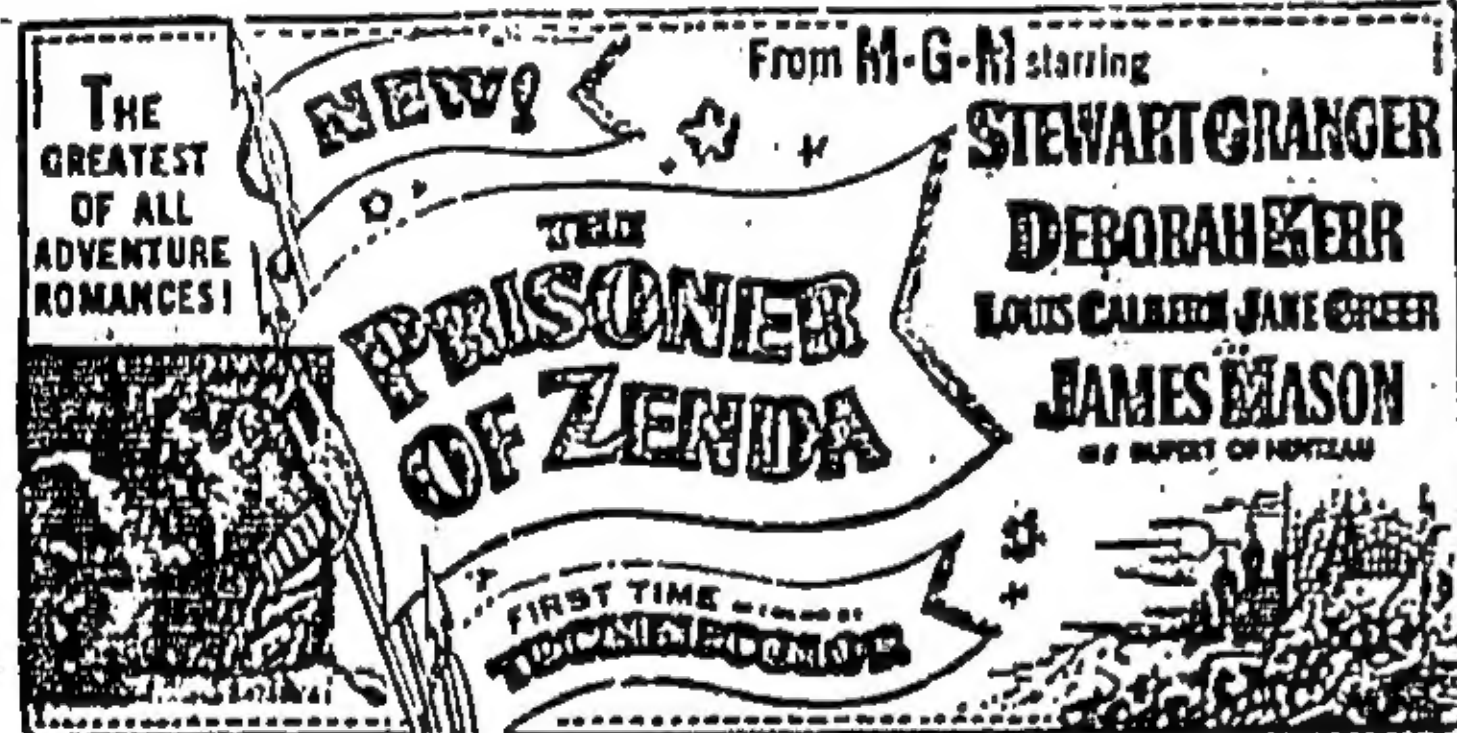
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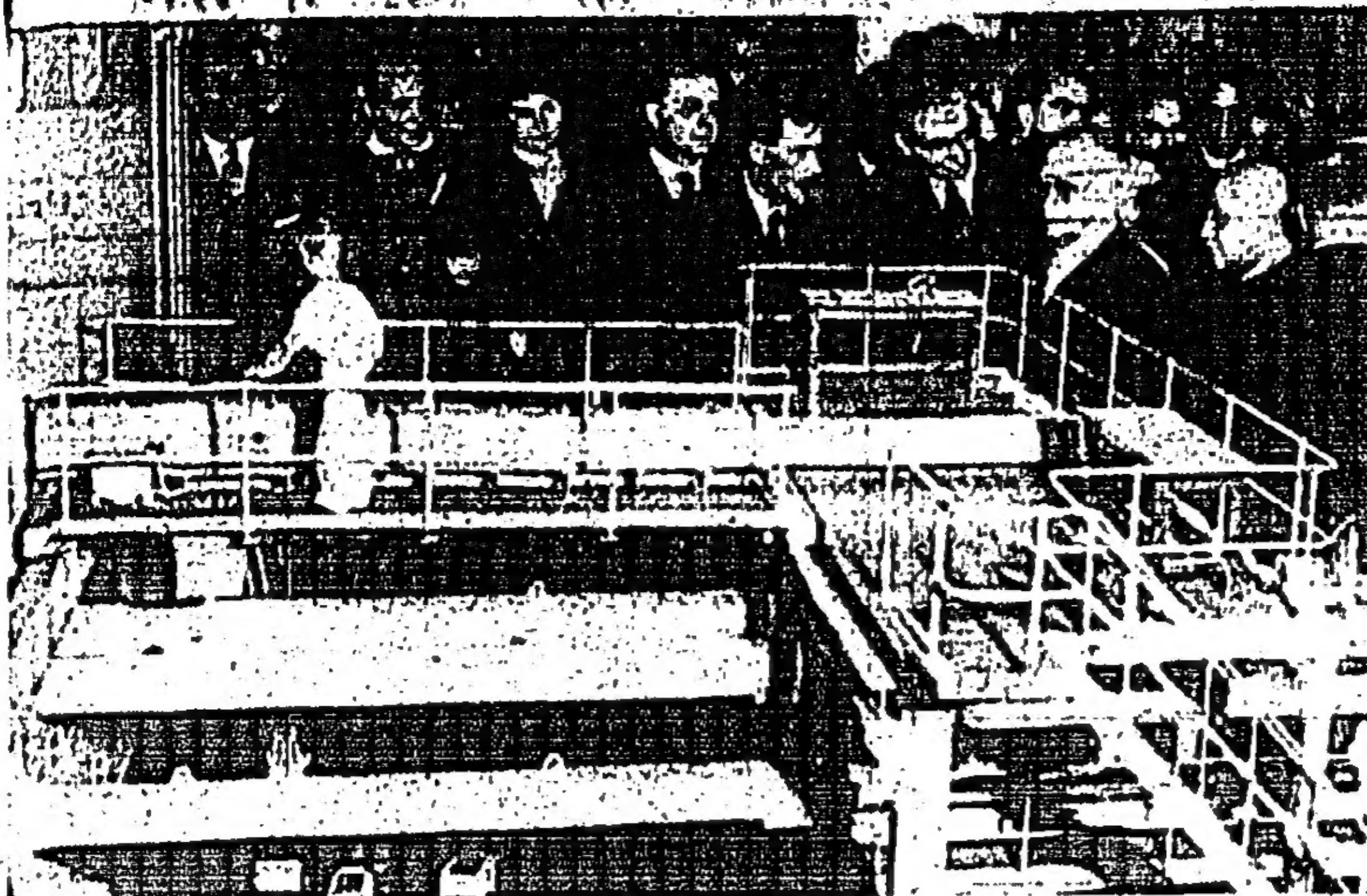
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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
IN VIEW OF THE GREAT SUCCESS OF MR. KENTNER'S RECITALS ON FRIDAY AT THE EMPIRE, WE ARE ARRANGING ANOTHER RECITAL ON WEDNESDAY, 29th APRIL, 1953, AT 9.30 P.M. AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE. THIS WILL BE A CHOPIN RECITAL.

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British Exhibit Attracts Interest



After performing the opening ceremony at the famous Milan Fair, President Einaudi of Italy stops and shows great interest in the atomic pile model displayed by the British Ministry of Supply.—Express Photo.

Jordan To Have New Cabinet

Amman, Apr. 26. King Hussein of Jordan has asked his Ambassador in London, Dr. Fawzi Mulki, to form a new Cabinet after his coronation on May 2, it was officially announced here today.

Dr. Mulki, a former Minister, is consulting with politicians to co-operate with him in the formation of a new Government. The present Prime Minister, Abu El Huda Tawfik, informed the King recently that he would resign on May 5.—Reuter.

Satellites Publish The News

London, Apr. 26. Radios and newspapers of several Soviet-associated countries of Eastern Europe today published the text of President Eisenhower's "peace plan" speech and the Russians' reply printed yesterday by Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper.

Warsaw Radio broadcast extracts from the Pravda article which said Mr. Eisenhower's appeal for peace would "of course, meet with support on our part"—and told listeners the full text was in this morning's Polish newspapers.

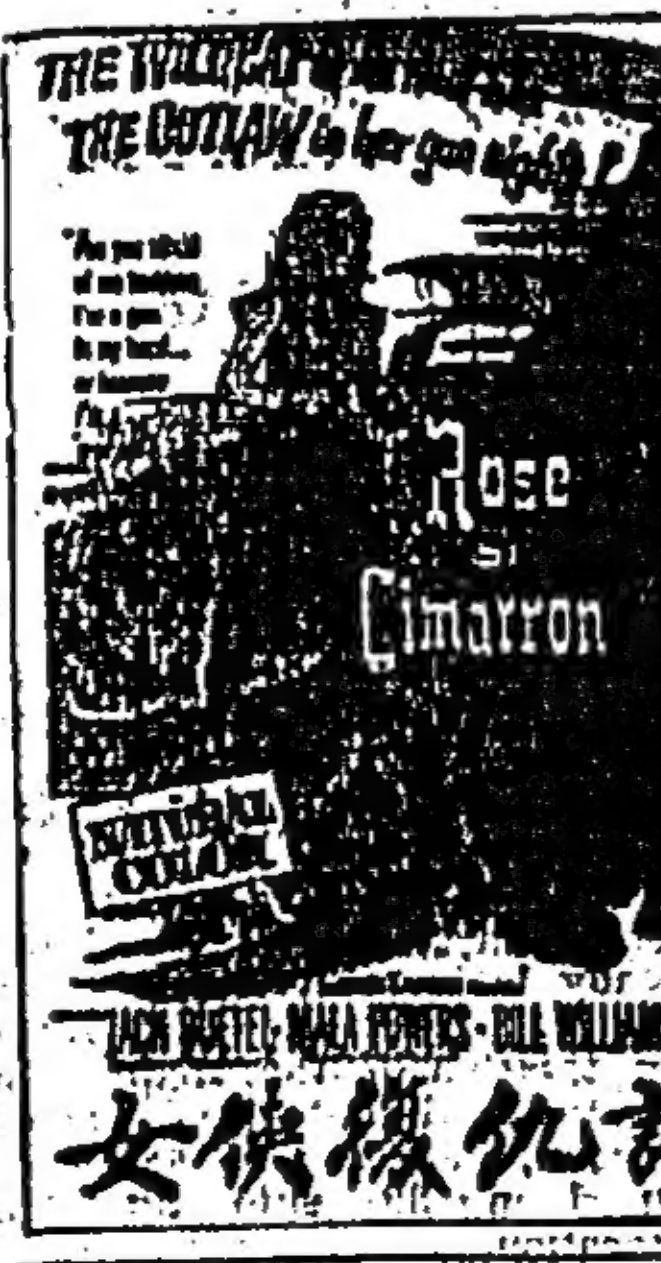
Budapest Radio broadcast extracts from the Pravda article only, but Hungarian newspapers printed it and Mr. Eisenhower's speech textually.

The Radio replied to Mr. Eisenhower's call for "free elections" in eastern Europe, declaring that none could compel Hungary to "let go its present State organisation, won in a long and bitter struggle for freedom."

All newspapers in Czechoslovakia and Rumania printed Pravda's reply. But only Rude Pravo, official organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, printed Mr. Eisenhower's speech. All Rumanian newspapers carried it.—Reuter.

STAR

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THE OUTLAW
ROSE
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Spartan Koreans Provide New Type Of Fighting Man

Seoul, Apr. 26.

Britons and Americans in Korea are breeding a new type of fighting man from the spartan South Koreans who have joined their units. British soldiers say that the Korean becomes like a Gurkha.

In these ways, he shows up Western soldiers: He wants little pay; He wants few holidays; He can "sniff out" Communist Asian troops like a bloodhound; and He can, if necessary, carry a week's food in his pockets.

The new soldier is known either as a "KATCOM" (Korean Augmentation to the Commonwealth Division) or a "KATUSA" (if he is with American troops).

He lives and fights with the Western soldiers. The following scene is typical: An exhausted Eighth Army patrol returns to its base shortly before dawn carrying two stretchers. One has a wounded South Korean soldier, the other an American.

Four staggering medical corps men bring the stretchers up a steep rocky hill. A medic, deep in a mud-stained red cross flag takes the two wounded men carefully along the hill to an aid station.

The wounded Korean soldier is a KATUSA who went on a non-manned land American patrol.

Sergeant Knute Anderson of the company who led the night patrol said: "That KATUSA saved us from being trapped in a Chinese ambush. He smelled garlic and warned us of Asian soldiers just in time."

Eighth Army officers say that the project of integrating South Korean soldiers into non-Korean United Nations forces in Korea is paying off. "Equal to the best fighting men," "We cannot fight without them," and "I would rather lead KATUSA patrols," officers who have fought and lived with KATUSA's say.

In August 1950, when North Korean troops pushed the Eighth Army and what was left of the South Korean Army to the Pusan Perimeter the United Nations Command decided to integrate South Koreans into United States units. This was designed to "train Koreans in actual combat and supplement under-strength United States divisions."

Thousands of Koreans were recruited in Pusan and Taegu and trained by Americans and the first of them went into action when the United Nations forces jumped off from the perimeter and Incheon.

Most of these KATUSA's have now been killed, wounded or are missing in action. The few who remain have become "the most experienced veterans" in their American units.

NO OBSTACLE
When the expansion of the Republic of Korean Army last year was approved, a large-scale integration project was started.

Two large training centres in South Korea, on Cheju Island and at Nonsan, were every day turning out hundreds of

soldiers with 98 days' basic training. They were sent to United States divisions.

Today, along the 155 miles of Eighth Army front, there is hardly a spot where attacking Communists do not meet South Koreans.

At American outposts on the Eastern front as much as one-third of the defenders are frequently KATUSA's.

The language barrier presents no serious obstacle.

Some KATUSA's with only primary school education pick up English words with remarkable speed.

SCOTS ACCENT
When the Commonwealth Division moved back into the line recently, Chinese Communists faced KATCOM's of the Black Watch Regiment, some of them already speaking broad Scotch.

Hard working and hard fighting Koreans are found today in all units including the artillery, tank companies, engineer battalions and motor pools.

They usually eat Western rations, steaks and fried chicken, and wear armoured-vests instead of the quilted Korean uniform.

KATUSA's usually have five days' leave in eight months and when they go home, they have chocolate bars to give the family.

Except for their 25 cents, or about six shillings, a month pay, the Koreans are treated exactly as their American and British comrades.—Reuter.

Making Students Feel At Home In Australia

Canberra, Apr. 26.

Campaigns in Brisbane and Perth designed to make Asian students feel at home in Australia, were supported by the External Affairs Minister, Mr. R. G. Casey.

In Brisbane students studying under the Colombo Plan have been welcomed into homes of residents, and in Perth Asian students and immigrants have been invited to a special dinner organised by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Casey said that by giving their full support to these and similar campaigns Australian citizens could greatly help in promoting good relations between Australia and her Asian neighbours.—Reuter.

Views Coming In Line

U.S. Agreement Over Speed Of Rearming

Paris, Apr. 26. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation registered an excellent state of health after a three-day meeting of the Ministerial Council that ended here yesterday.

Forty Finance, Defence and Foreign Ministers, senior soldiers and officials testified to solid progress in building up the armed forces, air bases, supply lines, and military reserves of the free world.

Reporters who have been following the Ministerial meetings of NATO for some years were impressed by the efficient smooth running of the NATO Secretariat, headed by Britain's Lord Ismay, adviser to Sir Winston Churchill in the last war.

Apart from important decisions in the strictly military field, a noteworthy feature of last week's meeting was the identity of view on major policy among the leaders of the 14 NATO countries.

It occurred to none of them to suggest any slackening of the defence effort because of Russia's recent "peace offensive."

The Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Paul van Zeeland, told reporters yesterday that when the delegations discussed the Russian question, they said the same thing in different words, although there had been no prior consultation between them.

DULLES SURPRISES
Likewise of first-class importance, it seemed to most observers, was the greater measure of agreement between the United States and the other nations on the speed of arming.

For a variety of sound reasons there has been in the past a tendency for the United States to press for a greater tempo than the Europeans wanted. There now seems to be a similarity of feeling on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Foster Dulles, the American Secretary of State, said here that henceforth the European nations would be the pacemakers. This seemed to reflect a modification of the American approach to European problems.

Surprising to some observers, however, was the consistency of Mr. Dulles, officially at least, in pressing for early ratification of the European Defence Treaty. On this point, the recommendations of the NATO Council and the political facts of life, especially in France, seems to be at variance.

Mr. Dulles spoke of "some further progress" between now and June towards ratification of the treaty, but it is difficult to see what he had in mind.

MAIN FACTOR
In a remarkable speech on Thursday the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, deliberately removed the European Army Treaty from its high priority among French objectives in the international field. He also implied that only a free government of a united Germany could enter any European union with the authority of German public opinion behind it.

It is highly improbable that the French Parliament will consider this treaty before the autumn. For one thing, the Prime Minister, M. Rene Mayer, has said the Saar problem must be settled with Germany first.

But the main factor is the possibility that West and East may soon be negotiating for a peace-promising arrangement.—Reuter.

QUEEN REVIEWS BOY SCOUTS

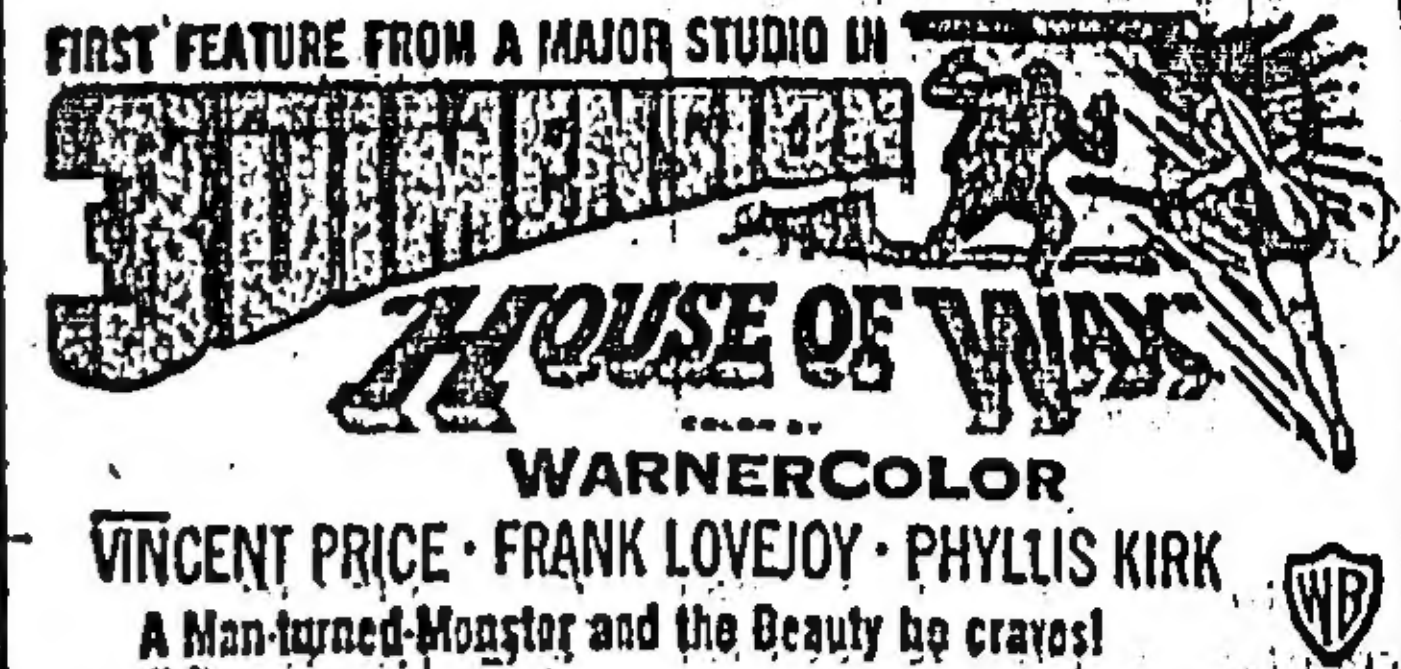
Windsor, Apr. 26.

Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh attended a march past of 1,000 Queen's Scouts and holders of Scout awards here today.

Among the Scoutmasters with whom the Queen and the Duke chatted were Saw Po Kin of Hong Kong who is studying in London. They also talked with P. Periana of Bombay, a scoutmaster who wore a blue turban with his uniform. He told the Queen he was learning electrical engineering in England and would soon return home.—Reuter.

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. QUEEN'S PALMAMBA AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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Efforts To Stop Treaty Ratification

OPPOSITION MOVE IN WESTERN GERMANY

Ludwigshafen, Apr. 26.

The West German Social Democratic Party Executive is to confer tomorrow on how to prevent the West German Government from completing ratification of the Allied-West German treaties before the Constitutional Court has ruled on their legality.

Herr Erich Ollenhauer, leader of the Party and of the Opposition in Parliament, announced this today.

He predicted "significant political consequences" if Chancellor Konrad Adenauer handed the treaties over to the Federal President, Herr Theodor Heuss, for signing on Tuesday, as he appeared to have decided.

Such a step would entail bringing the Government into conflict with the Bundestag, Upper House of Parliament, and drag the head of the State into the political struggle, he said.

The Bundestag, on Friday, refused to ratify the treaties—the Bonn conventions giving West Germany near sovereignty and the European Army treaty—until the court has ruled if they are constitutional.

MELBOURNE WELCOMES PRELATES

Melbourne, Apr. 26.

Twenty thousand people crowded into Melbourne's exhibition building tonight to welcome two overseas Roman Catholic prelates—Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, Archbishop of Bologna, Italy, and Cardinal Valerian Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, India.

They came to Australia to take part in the recent National Eucharistic Congress in Sydney. The two cardinals, five archbishops and 12 bishops—altogether with the official party—were greeted with a fanfare of trumpets as they entered the building.

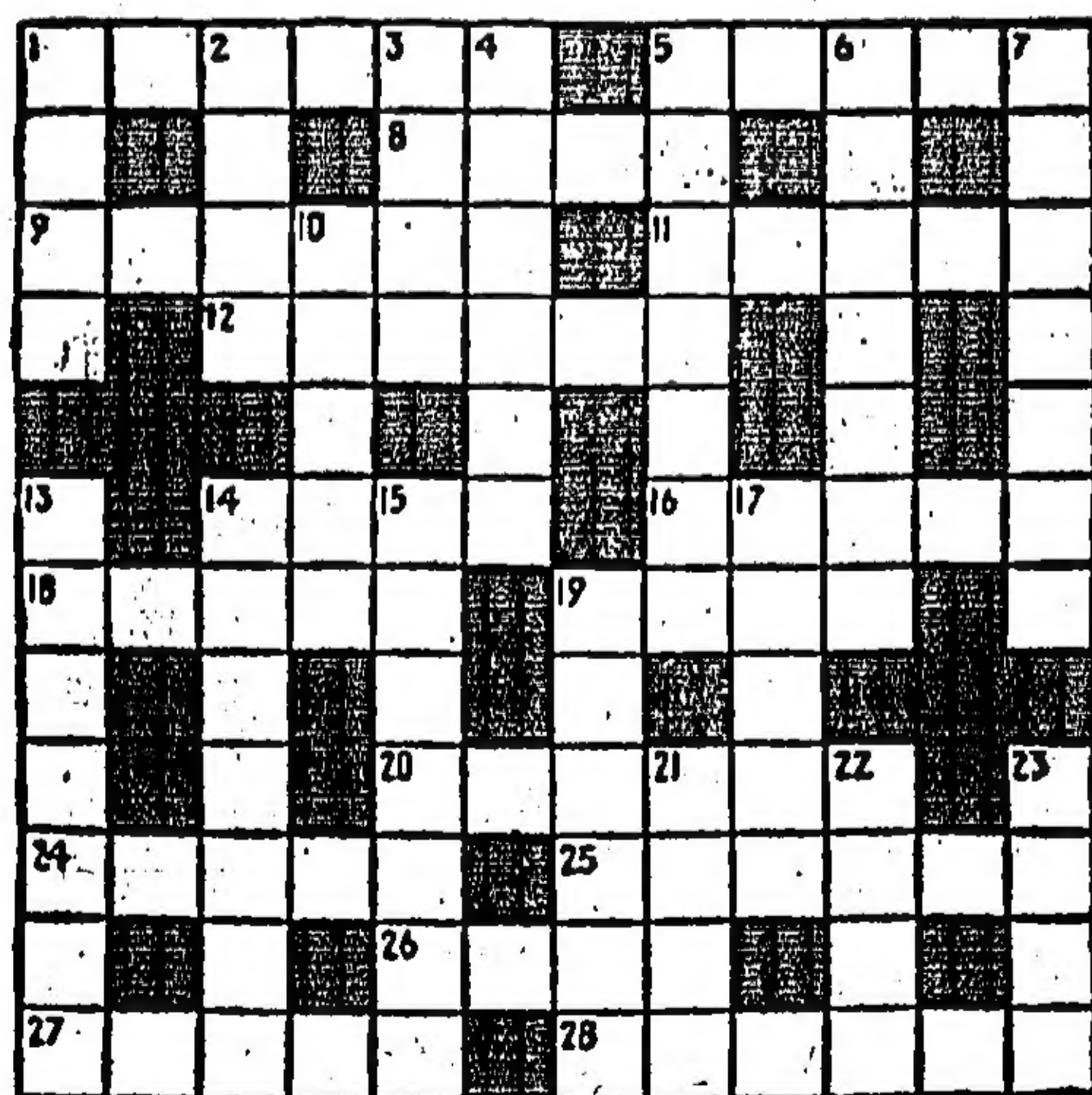
Mr. Richard Casey, Australia's Minister for External Affairs, said greater understanding and knowledge of each other was essential to bring the countries of the West and East together.

He said this was being achieved by the Colombo Plan, not only in the material sense of raising the standard of living of South-East Asian countries, but in the spiritual sense as well.

"I have nothing but admiration for the implacable, unending struggle the Catholic Church has maintained in the East and West against the modern, godless scourge of Communism," he added.

—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Enjoy (6)
- 2 Staffs (5)
- 3 Lord (4)
- 4 Bravery (6)
- 5 Go in (5)
- 6 Road surface (6)
- 7 Try out (4)
- 8 Multiple (5)
- 9 Conflict (6)
- 10 Duck (4)
- 11 Kill (4)
- 12 Water vapour (5)
- 13 Showy (6)
- 14 Pitcher (4)
- 15 Blinded (5)
- 16 Offer (6)

DOWN

- 1 Talk wildly (4)
- 2 Cheerful refrain (4)
- 3 Goad (4)
- 4 Recluse (6)
- 5 Exact (7)
- 6 Word-for-word (7)
- 7 Shrieks (7)
- 8 Fertile areas, in the desert (5)
- 9 Charges with crime (7)
- 10 Line touching a circle (7)
- 11 Pretended (7)
- 12 Hesitate (5)
- 13 Aiming-mark (6)
- 14 Venture (4)
- 15 Outer covering (4)
- 16 Scorch (4)

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1. Staid, 4. Garret, 6. Routes, 10. Issue, 12. Grades, 14. Pressed, 17. Peel, 19. Shuttle, 20. Diverse, 22. Anon, 23. Erected, 27. Lesson, 29. Amuse, 30. Glimpse, 31. Elects, 32. Reefs. Down: 1. Scrap, 2. Abuse, 3. Dregs, 5. Aids, 6. Russet, 7. Trouble, 8. Druggist, 11. Soothe, 13. Adheres, 15. Rugs, 16. Scenes, 18. Elms, 20. Damage, 21. Volume, 24. Enter, 25. Tense, 26. Dusts, 28. Sent.

Peron Swears In A New Minister



Senator Alex Glavarni, the new Argentinean Secretary of Work and Social Welfare, takes the oath of office before President Peron (in uniform) and other members of the Government.—Express Photo.

Tito Discloses Terms Of New Law On Religion

Belgrade, Apr. 26.

Communist Yugoslavia disclosed yesterday terms of the newly-prepared law on religion, guaranteeing—on paper at least—freedom of worship, but rejecting any concessions to the demand of the Roman Catholic Church.

The law, as drafted by the powerful Federal Executive Council for certain approval by Parliament later this year, sets forth as a basic premise that Yugoslav citizens may belong to any religion or to none, and that the question of religion is the private affair of the individual.

It contained no surprises.

Yugoslavia's constitution itself guarantees in broad terms freedom of worship. The new draft spells out more exactly the privileges and limitations of religious activity here.

There seemed little likelihood that its eventual adoption will have any effect on the number of churchgoers—on the basis of a report of the Communist Party publication, "Komunist", in its current issue—has increased in recent months.

The magazine "Komunist" called for an "intensified ideological struggle" against increasing religious influence in Yugoslavia as reflected by "more massive attendance at church, performance of church rites and observance of religious holidays."

This party stand obviously has had a deterrent effect upon church going here.

Aside from the peasant population and a comparatively small number of craftsmen and professional workers such as lawyers and doctors, a large part

of the population is greatly dependent upon the state as a means of livelihood.

Visits to churches on religious days, such as Christmas, will find them crowded—but mostly by housewives. Their husbands stay at home.

In drafting the new law, the special commission working for the Federal Executive Council called in leaders of the Roman Catholic Church and of the Serbian Orthodox and Moslem religions. Together they represent more than 95 per cent of the country's churchgoers.

Catholic clergymen pressed demands for religious instruction in public schools, an end of the requirement for a civil marriage ceremony as a prerequisite to a religious wedding, and unchallenged circulation of church papers.

These requests were rejected flatly by the commission. It broke off talks with the Catholic Church after the initial session three days ago, contending they were made impossible by "interference" by the Vatican with which Yugoslavia ended diplomatic relations last December on the grounds it was interfering in this country's internal affairs.

MAJOR PRINCIPLES

Discussions with the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Moslems proceeded more smoothly. Their representatives were reported in general accord with the text of the draft law.

The new draft sets forth these major principles:

1. All religions are equal.
2. Separation of schools from religious instruction.
3. Distribution of religious literature under the general laws governing the Press. (This would give the government control over material considered hostile to the administration).
4. Freedom for Churches to establish religious schools for the instruction of future clergy.
5. Prohibition of the use of religious schools, Press and ceremonies to spread anti-government propaganda.

PROTECTION

6. Guards against anyone being forced to refrain from joining a religious group and against anyone being forced to continue as a member.
7. Non-discrimination against the individual on the basis of religious conviction.
8. The right of the clergy to form their own organizations and to collect money for expenses.
9. Exemption from military service for religious reasons.
10. Permission to hold religious ceremonies on church ground.
11. Religious instruction to children to be limited to periods outside regular school hours.
12. Penalties of 10,000 Dinars and 15 days' imprisonment for violations of the law.—Associated Press.

Mr. A. M. Margal takes the portfolio of Education, Social Welfare and Local Government; Mr. M. S. Oustapha Public Works, Railway and Road Transport, Port and Marine Affairs, and Civil Aviation; Mr. A. G. Randle, Commerce and Industry, Post and Telegraphs and Co-operatives; Mr. S. Stevens, Lands and Labour.

Slerna Leone is governed from London through the Governor who is assisted by an Executive Council or Cabinet.

The five Africans, who now become Ministers, have sat at unofficial members.—Reuter.

Law Reunites Ex-POWs

Sydney, Apr. 26.

The long arm of the law brought a reunion between three men who remembered each other as fellow POWs at Singapore's Changi Prison more than 10 years ago.

The men met again in the police court at Gosford, a fruit growing town some 65 miles from Sydney.

One of them was Stanley Kenny, 32, up on a charge of passing a worthless cheque. With him were Constable Robert McKenzie, who brought Kenny before the Magistrate, and Sidney Sutton, filling station owner who cashed Kenny's cheque.—United Press.

Russian Moves A Cloak For Espionage?

Washington, Apr. 26.

A Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee warned today that recent Soviet peace moves might furnish a cloak for increased Russian spy activity in the United States and other non-Communist countries.

In a report compiled before yesterday's statement in Pravda and Izvestia on Russian views, the sub-committee, headed by Senator Alexander Wiley (Republican, Wisconsin), said "History has demonstrated that Soviet Russia has regarded a period of outwardly friendly relations between the West and herself as one offering unique opportunity for the conduct of Soviet espionage."

"On the basis of past Soviet record it can safely be assumed that the Soviet and satellite countries will continue to view their installations here as extremely useful spots from which to conduct espionage and subversion activities."

The committee also warned against accepting Russian gestures at their face value. It said such moves usually represented "but one of the zig-zagging phases of Communist foreign policy, followed by open antagonism."

Reporting on a survey of diplomatic relations with Communist countries the sub-committee said that United States representatives were watched by Communist secret agents, had their telephones tapped and listening devices put in their homes.

"United States diplomats have to put up with inadequate housing, severe restrictions on their movements, meagre food supplies and adverse psychological conditions resulting from perpetual 'Communist spying,' said the report.

The sub-committee quoted Mr. Donald B. Lowrie, Under-Secretary of State, as saying that as far as possible under its laws the United States was trying to impose travel restrictions on Communist diplomats here similar to those applied to Americans in Iron Curtain countries.

The report said that presence of Communist diplomats here "poses a security problem which is also a serious one in allied countries elsewhere in the world."

"It is the respectful but candid judgment of the sub-committee that many of these nations have often not been sufficiently alert to this phase of the problem of their own security," the report added.—Reuter.

LEBANON SUPPORTS NAGUIB

Cairo, Apr. 26.

The Lebanon's President Camille Chamoun stated today the defence of the Arab world must rest with the Arabs. He was speaking on the eve of Anglo-Egyptian talks on evacuation of the British Suez base, due to start on Monday.

Chamoun, here on a state visit, said at a news conference: "The defence of this area must be a privilege of its people. The Arab states and their people alone must fight for the stability, peace and defence of the lands."

The young, dynamic President of the Levant Republic stressed, however, that the "Arab states are ready to consider any proposals of friendly countries which would like to co-operate with the Arabs in defence, so long as the proposals do not run counter to the Arab countries' independence and dignity."

Chamoun, who arrived in Cairo last Monday, had several talks with Premier General Mohammed Naguib and other top Egyptian officials. It was reliably reported one of the main subjects discussed was Mid-East defence within the frame of an inter-Arab collective security pact signed two years ago but still to be fully enforced.

SUEZ ISSUE

Chamoun expressed his country's full support of Egypt's stand for unconditional evacuation of the Suez base, saying "the Lebanon will not hesitate strongly to support Egypt, as we are convinced of the justice of her claims." He emphasized there could be "no peace and stability" in the Mid-East unless this problem of evacuation, among others, is solved.

Chamoun is due to leave on Monday for Beirut. Meanwhile Egyptian representatives to the talks with Britain met today under the chairmanship of Naguib.

The Egyptian side at the forthcoming talks will be made up of Lieutenant-Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi, Major Salah Salem, Major Abdel Hakim Amer, and Wing Commander Abdel Latif Bagdady.

The British delegation will be headed by Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson and will comprise General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander in Chief British Middle East Land Forces, and other diplomatic and military experts.—Associated Press.

Won't Serve Sentences

Vitoria, Apr. 26.

A Provincial Court here yesterday sentenced 13 Basque nationalists to prison terms ranging from two months to four years and four months for anti-Government propaganda, but they will not have to serve the sentences.

All benefit from a general pardon granted by the Government in May, 1952, in honour of the World Eucharistic Congress in Barcelona.

Three other Basques were acquitted of similar charges. The men, who were tried on April 21, admitted to the facts of the charges, but denied that they had been working against the Government.—Associated Press.

Wrong But Can't Be Stopped

Khatmandu, Apr. 26.

The long-standing practice of Gurkha recruitment for the British Army and the use of Gurkha soldiers in Malaya could not be stopped immediately, Khadaman Singh, counsellor to the King of Nepal for foreign and home affairs, said last night.

The Government stand, and that of the major political parties, had been that though the practice of Gurkhas forming part of foreign armies was incorrect, recruitment could not be stopped. Under treaty arrangements, the Indian and British armies were entitled to recruit a limited number of Nepalese to their armies, Khadaman Singh said.—Reuter.

Celebrations In Portugal

Oporto, Apr. 26.

Three North-Portuguese towns are celebrating their 1,000th anniversary this Spring with documentary proof of their age. They are Foz de Varzim, Vila do Conde, and Guimarães, called the Cradle of the Nation, because it was the native land of Portugal's first King.—United Press.

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COMING TO THE

EMPIRE & PRINCESS

JOKES WITH A STING BEHIND THE CURTAIN

By HUGH SUTHERLAND

CHAPLIN shuffles up to the buffet-table at the fashionable banquet. Romance beckons. At all costs he must captivate. If only he could create an impression sufficiently dashing and debonaire! . . . Gravely he lifts the siphon and aims a jet of soda-water at the drooping carnation in his buttonhole . . . The crowd roars.

Yes, no matter where the cinema may be—in the Venetian, in Venezuela, in Trieste or Travancore—the crowd roars its delight. For Chaplin, wistful, ragged clown of genius, has the gift of evoking the laughter (and sometimes the tears) of all peoples, irrespective of race, creed, or colour.

How does he do it? Surely the reason must be that Chaplin's humour has a quality of universality, in

tune with common humanity.

But this quality, it has often been remarked, is a thing that belongs to the world of mime, of the caricature without caption, of the unspoken jest arising inevitably from character and situation. It is the humour of the silent screen par excellence.

Significance

NOT so, one would think, with the humour of the spoken or written word. Description and dialogue, however palatable, are wines that travel ill. The "funny story", it seems, is seldom fit for export.

Here, for instance, we have a Russian-speaking Frenchman puzzling his way through the Soviet periodical, *Krokodil*. And here is a French-speaking Russian perusing *Le Sourire*, without the trace of a smile. Does it follow, therefore, that one country's verbal humour is unintelligible to the nationals of another? Not entirely. If a strong "mold" or tendency is associated with the jokes and anecdotes of a given nation, these may well have significance for the world at large.

A collection of jokes current in Bulgaria and Roumania has recently come to hand. Let us consider a few examples and try to discover their general significance.

In Roumania there are many stories, whispered from one citizen to another, of the once

all-powerful Ana Pauker, the former Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier.

Pauker heard that a special issue of postage stamps bearing her likeness was not selling well. Incognito but indignant, she stamped into a post office to ask why. The clerk told her that people complained because the Pauker stamps would not stick.

Ana spit on the back of one. She pressed it to an envelope and smote it with her fist.

"There!" she cried. "It sticks perfectly well."

"Ah, yes," replied the clerk; "but surely you know that our people always spit on the face." All the Pauker jokes are similar, and all reflect the hatred the Roumanians feel towards this woman who for years has been the symbol and the instrument of Soviet Communist domination.

Revealing

A SIMILAR asperity appears, a time and again, in Roumanian jokes about the standard of living. For example:

A young Roumanian worker went to a university, wishing to qualify as a veterinary surgeon.

"Very well," said an official; "but do you possess any first-hand knowledge of animals?"

"Of course I do," was the reply. "I speak like an ox; I live like a pig; I'm fed like a canary; and I'm treated like a dog."

Immense more revealing are the jokes referring to misery, hunger and death. There is a pathos in the oft-repeated tale of a Bulgarian woman who had given birth to triplets. True to form, the Communist regime made the most of it for propaganda purposes. The mother was decorated, fêted, showered

with honours. The babies were named "Stalin", "Chervenkov" (after Bulgarian Prime Minister), and "People".

One day a deputation of Communist dignitaries arrived from Sofia to view the triplets. One was being fed, another was asleep, and the third was in tears.

"That's what they do all day long," sighed the mother. "Stalin feeding, Chervenkov sleeping, and People crying."

The privations of the common people and the class distinctions of the so-called classless society are clearly to be seen in this popular story from the market-place.

Having bought food for her family, the wife of a Communist Party official met an acquaintance, the wife of an ordinary workman. Bidding farewell, the official's wife said: "Now I really must hurry home. We have lunch between one and two. When do you eat?"

"On Tuesdays and Fridays."

Shaggy Dog

JOKES on this theme are being exchanged sotto voce, throughout Bulgaria and Roumania, and even the "shaggy dog" story—once so popular in the West—has been pressed into service in an attack on the Communist denial of free speech.

A dog living in Constanta was snuffling round the harbour when he saw an old playmate trotting down the gangway of a Roumanian ship. He ran to greet him.

"Hello, stranger! Where have you been all these months?"

"In France and Italy."

"Didn't you like it here in Roumania? Are things better over there?"

"Heaven's sake! Naturally, things are terrible in France and Italy."

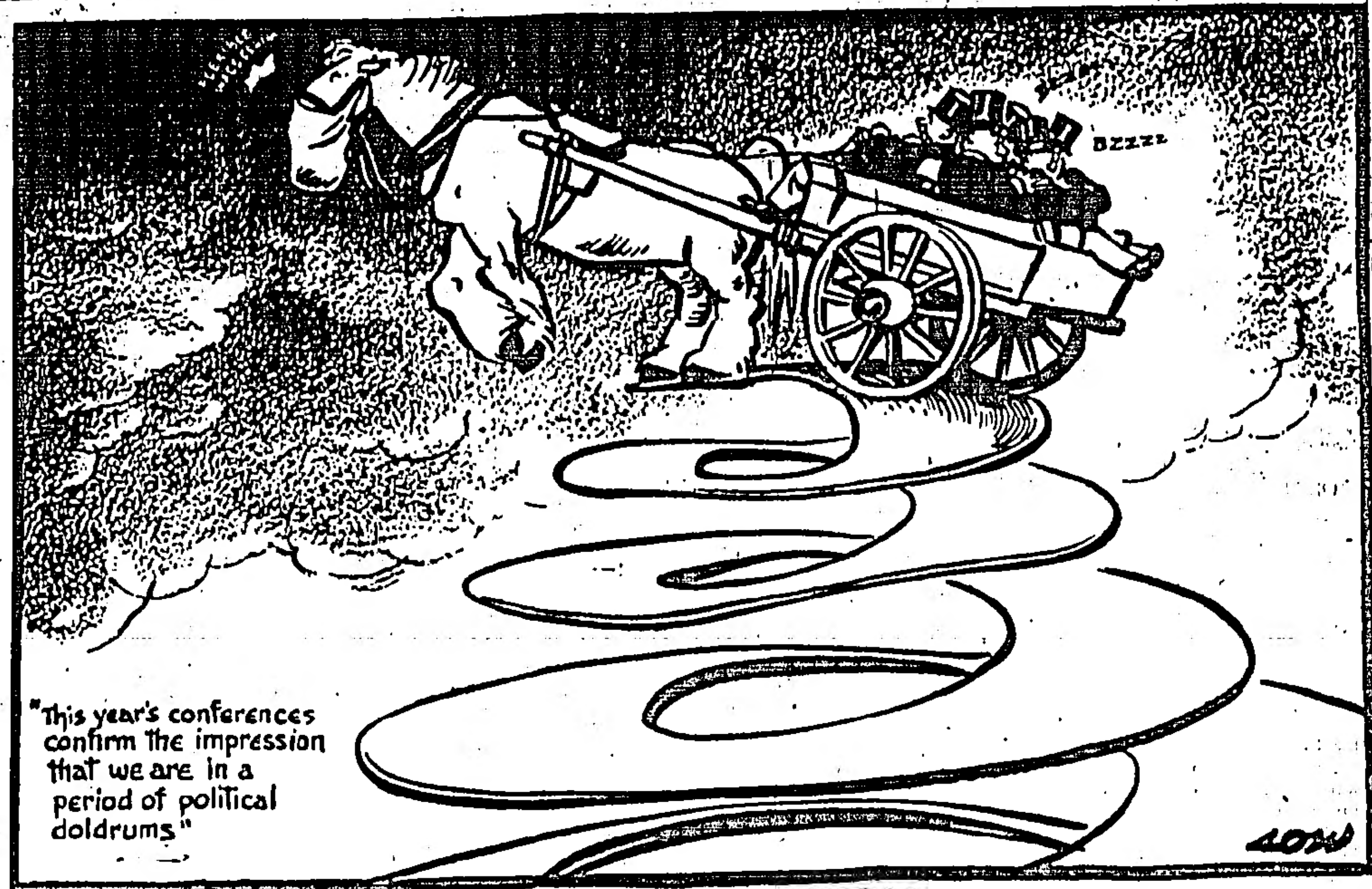
"Then, why on earth did you go?"

"Oh, no special reason. Only that I had an overwhelming desire to open my mouth and bark."

Our last example is the most revealing of all. It is the humour of the condemned cell, a Strindbergian nightmare, chilling and macabre. A poor old woman lies fast asleep at home. Suddenly, in the middle of the night, there is a knock at the door. She starts up, terrified, staring into the darkness.

"Who's there? Who is it?"

"Oh, how you scared me! I thought it was the Secret Police."



SIESTA ON THE SPIRAL

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BAD BOYS' CASTLE TAKES IN ONE MORE

THE great grey castle of Augustus the Strong of Saxony towers above the village of Colditz, looking down on three sides to a sheer precipice of rock, impregnable and supreme. In the declining years of the Saxon princes it had become a lunatic asylum, then a concentration camp for the political opponents of Hitler. Now it housed Oflag IVc, "special camp" for wrongdoers of all the Allied nations.

Barbed wire and machine guns bristled on its ramparts, and even from the roofs sentries watched the prisoners below—"dangerous" British, French, Belgians, Dutch, Poles and Serbs united in a common desire to infuriate the Germans, and to escape.

Preceding chapters: Captured by the Germans after escaping from a prison camp at Thorn, Poland, the author and a companion, Norman Forbes, R.A.F., are accused of espionage by the Gestapo—but eventually returned to the military authorities and sent, with other would-be escapees, to Colditz, the "Bad Boys' Camp."

They Have Their Exits

By

AIREY NEAVE
D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Early one morning at the end of May we marched from the station up a cause-

way, crossed the mountain bridge and halted at the guard house. The great gates of the inner courtyard were opened to admit us.

White faces peered at me from the windows and men in strange clothes paced up and down in the shadows. Then I saw John Hyde-Thomson, sent to the castle after his escape from Thorn, walking in cloaks on the cobble stones. His orange high-necked sweater and ancient khaki shorts were a genial challenge to the frowning walls. He came towards me laughing. John was a regular soldier and a companion of my Oxford days.

It was as if we had escaped from a lurid political meeting to a salon filled with wit and self-confidence, if not with sartorial good taste, so different was Colditz from the depression of Thorn. Among the twenty British officers were no fewer than three clergymen of the Chaplain's department.

betrayed them, and the tunnelers were led sadly away to solitary confinement.

In spite of the failure there came a tremendous outburst of tunnelling in every corner of the castle.

Many tunnels were organised along international and commercial lines, with boards of directors. Floorboards were prised up and ingenious trays of dust laid at the entrance to tunnels to mask the gaping holes below. The chapel, the dentist's surgery, and the sick bay all had tunnels. Gangs of mole-like beings worked day and night.

In that huge pile upon a cliff, sheer on three sides, these tunnels had little prospect of success. I favoured a bold attempt to leave by the front gate in German uniform. But while I brooded on this possibility I joined the board of an international tunnel. I had no faith in it but it was active and absorbing.

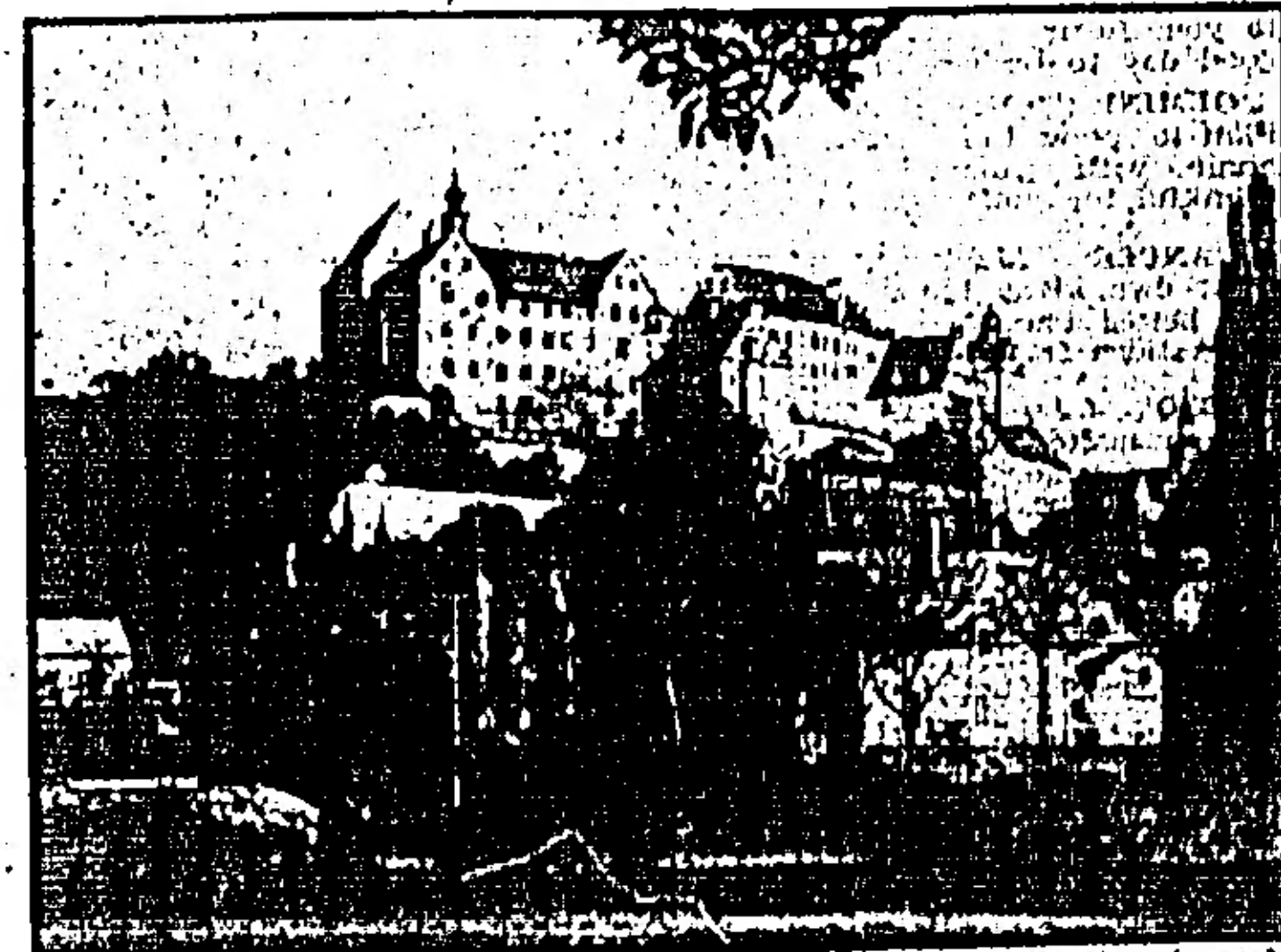
The "directors" of the tunnel were British, French, Polish and Belgian officers. The entrance was in the sick bay under a bed in one of the wards.

We worked every night for four months, with broken knives, forks, door latches, towards the obviously unobtainable. By that time the tunnel

"What are you wicked parsons doing here?" I asked, having known them at Spangenberg.

"That's what we should like to know."

The padres led us up a stone staircase to a great hall upon



COLDITZ CASTLE - FORMIDABLE PRISON

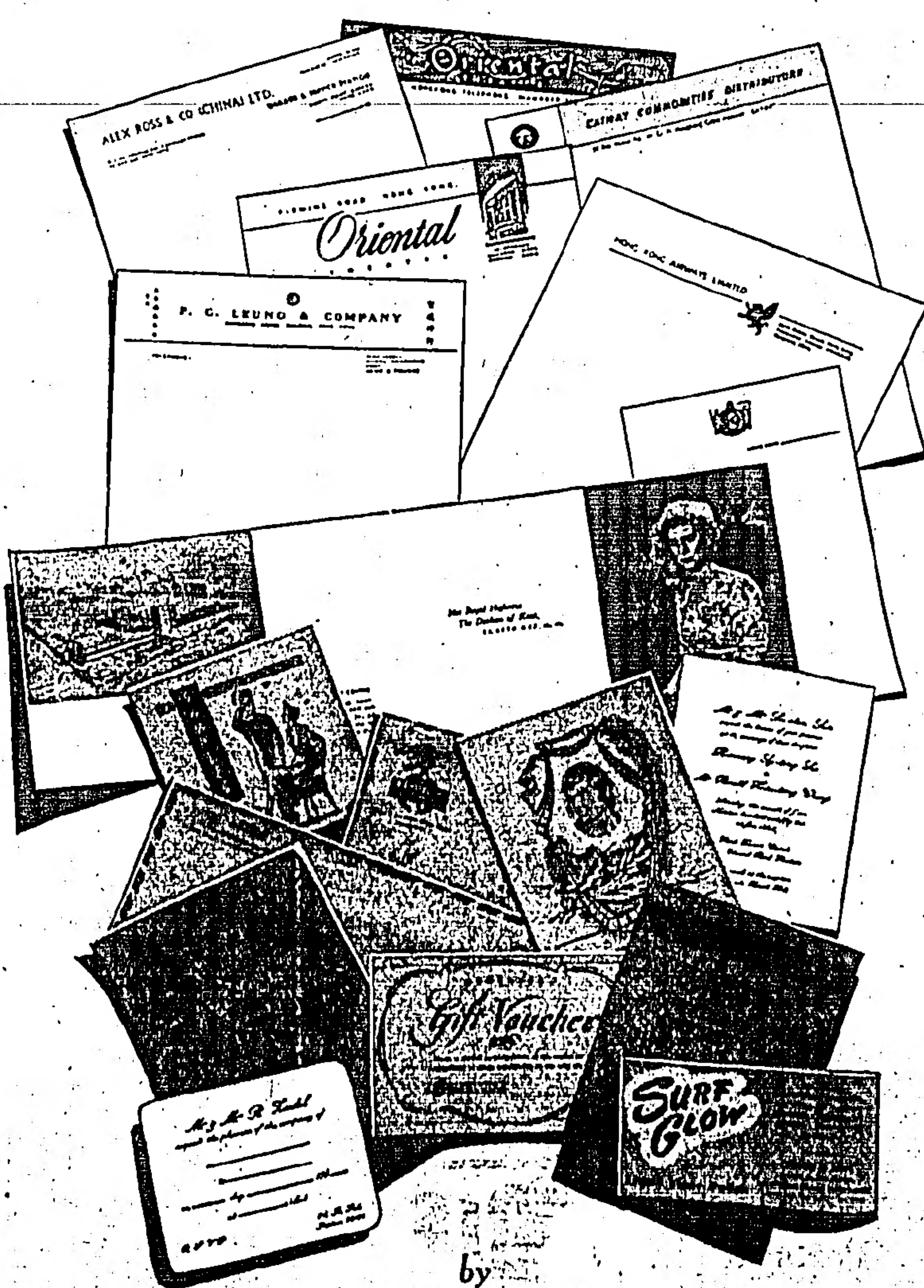
the first floor where all the British lived save for a handful of senior officers. I felt as if I was being ushered by masters to a school for walls and strays, though in later days the atmosphere often changed to that of a mental hospital. We sat down to drink stews from tin bowls and eat German bread and lard off the bare boards. The food was well supplemented from the Red Cross supplies of biscuits, jam and chocolate, carefully rationed.

Every officer in this castle had but a single thought—to escape. Like all genuine escapees they conformed to no pattern. Many were eccentric and unusual men. Enthusiasm for escaping is a matter of individual character, and most of us in Colditz worked out our own scheme of escape. Muggie hoards of keys, wire, knives and useful bits of metal were concealed in private "hides" all over the castle.

As a newcomer I played no part in the first big attempt by British officers to escape in June 1941, by way of a tunnel which ran from beneath the floor of the canteen to beyond the outer, eastern wall of the castle. They had bribed a German sentry with money and cigarettes to turn a blind eye when they emerged at the far end of the tunnel. He

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OVERSEAS INQUIRIES INVITED

SAM WHITE'S PARIS NEWSLETTER

GUITRY WORRIED ABOUT OUR SENSE OF HUMOUR

PARIS. FOR the 125th time, 68-year-old actor-playwright, Sacha Guitry, took an opening-night curtain bow at the launching of his latest play, *Blue Blood*.

Before him in the front row stalls there was a gap. His ex-wives, who are invariably invited to his first nights, had staged a mass demonstration and stayed away. The missing could be identified as follows:

CHARLOTTE LYSES (a Paris society figure whom he married in 1907, divorced 1918);

Singer WYONNE PRINTEMPS (married 1919, divorced 1934);

Actress JACQUELINE DELUBAC (married 1935, divorced 1938); and

Beauty queen GENEVIEVE DE SEREVILLE (married 1939, divorced 1945).

His present wife, the beautiful Lena Miron, whom he married in 1949, was on the stage playing opposite him.

From these bleak statistics one conclusion is obvious. Guitry "believes" in marriage to a point where in three out of four cases he has remarried within a year of being divorced. This also provides an important clue to his talent and character: he needs the stimulation of women's company both to provide him with living examples of the feminine psychology in which he specialises as a playwright and to feed a gargantuan vanity.

MAN OF COURAGE

WITH one exception his wives have also been "his" actresses whom he has fashioned Pygmalion-like to his stage needs.

It is possibly this inability to distinguish between life on the stage and life in the home which has made his separations a matter of mutual relief. Said one ex-wife: "He acts at breakfast; it is ghastly."

Guitry is a man of considerable courage. After his liberation he, in common with other French stage and screen stars,

was hounded by Communists on charges of collaboration.

Others bought their way out by making heavy contributions to Communist funds and adopting a "friendly" attitude towards the party. Not so Guitry. He went to gas and was released only after being formally cleared of the charges against him.

Despite his vanity, Guitry is rarely seen in public. He avoids first nights (except his own) and fashionable restaurants and spends most of his time working either in his Paris home near Napoleon's tomb or in his Riviera villa.

He owns a superb art collection and has a weakness for fancy waistcoats and flowing dressing gowns, in which he usually receives visitors.

Guitry is going to London for the Coronation and hopes to show some of his plays there. But he is worried by the English sense of humour: "You see, I occasionally try to say something serious but, as I understand the English sense of humour it is a plaything of the English look for the serious message and if he is serious they look for the joke."

AFTER AURIOL

S O 69-year-old President Auriol will not stand for re-election this year for the post of President of the Republic.

He has made it clear now that he will retire from political life when his term ends this December. His plans to do some foreign travelling, write his memoirs and lead the life of a country squire in his native village of Murat.

His departure from the French political scene is fraught with dangers. He is almost the only French statesman since the war who has enhanced his reputation through holding high office.

His great achievement was to outmanoeuvre General de Gaulle when the Gaullists triumph seemed inevitable—and to do it with dignity and constitutional propriety.

At the moment the two most heavily backed candidates for Auriol's post are Foreign Minister Bidault and ex-Premier Pinay.

But look out for a dark horse when the political parties get down to some serious bargaining.

QUOTES

AUTHOR Francois Mauriac: We live in an age of minimum faith and maximum fanaticism.

Actress Helene Perdriere: Nudity is incompatible with dignity.

Professor Henri Mondor: A kiss is the most pleasant method of getting acquainted with a microbe.

Film producer Henri Janson: The difference between a star and a starlet is that the one is always seen in the company of a producer inside the studio while the other is always in his company outside the studio.

CASTLE FOR SALE

THE small town of Boussac, in Central France, is putting up for sale a castle which overlooks the valley.

Among the bidders: millionaire racehorse owner Marcel Boussac.

So far his bid has not been finally accepted. Said one city councillor: "We are undecided how much we should ask from M. Boussac for a castle bearing his own name."

DAY TRIP TO LONDON

FRENCH tourist agencies are organising one-day trips to London for the Coronation. One tour is planned to reach London at 5 a.m. on Coronation day, leave London the same evening. This trip, including meals and a seat for the procession, costs £70.

The other tour, via Le Havre and Southampton, with a seat on the Victoria Embankment and a cold meal, costs £80. Bookings are reported to be heavy.

INDONESIANS MAKE IT TWO VICTORIES IN A ROW AGAINST HONGKONG

By "SPIV"

The touring Indonesian Soccer XI scored their second successive win in Hongkong yesterday, defeating the Hongkong Selection XI by three goals to two.

Fielding a team that included two changes from that which outplayed the Hongkong Interport XI on Saturday by 4-1, they were given a much harder fight yesterday by the Selection side.

Despite the closeness of the score, however, the visitors, who played exactly the same type of game as Hongkong, were distinctly the superior team.

In tall and lanky Van der Vin they have one of the best goalkeepers ever seen in action in Hongkong. Combining agility with accurate handling of the ball and an excellent sense of timing and judgment, Van der Vin during the two matches played saved at least half a dozen goals which would have beaten local goalkeepers.

Following his brilliant performance on Saturday when he stopped no fewer than 10 "certain" goals by Yue Cheuk-yin and some point blank shots by Gardner, Van der Vin opened another scintillating display yesterday with a brilliant save in the first five minutes of play when he deflected a fast well-placed long drive to the far end of the goalmouth from less than 20 yards range by Au Chi-yin.

Both the Indonesian full-back combinations, Sardjiman and Chairudin yesterday and Amas and Chairudin on Saturday were fast and hard-tackling and their half-line or Marsilik, Sidi and Sideran were not only strong in defence but were extremely fast in turning defence into offence with accurate distributing passes.

It was in the forward line that the visitors showed the greatest superiority over the two Hongkong teams they have played so far. It was evident in the two matches played and especially so in the first match that the Hongkong players, and more particularly the forwards, showed visible signs of strain and staleness after their hectic fortnight of League, Shield and representative matches.

LESSON FOR HONGKONG

However, even at their best the local forwards would be one step behind the visitors who were not only individually faster on the run and with the ball but gave Hongkong a good lesson in their individual thrustfulness and their ability to part with the ball to their unmarked teammates at the precise moment and spot.

Centre-forward Ramang fully lived up to the laudatory remarks made of him in advance press reports and with a forceful kick in both feet is always a menace when in front of the goalmouth.

Deserving of equally favourable comment was Tee Sun-long who played at inside-right on Saturday and at inside-left yesterday. Schemer of the attack, his clever and accurate passes time and again split open

the defence, and provided the openings for the other Indonesian forwards.

Kho Talang-oon at left-wing was another prominent forward among the visitors.

The Selection XI put up on the whole a creditable display yesterday with every member of the team doing his share, and it they did not win it was just because they were up against an opposing team that had a superior and more thrustful forward line and worked with better understanding with their half-line.

Pau King-yin could not be blamed for the shots that passed him, and was responsible for a number of good saves. Both the full-backs, Chan Kar-sau and Lau Yee, played a steady game, although Lau Yee's fast-developing dangerous habit of going too far upfield provided some anxious moments for his side.

Both the wing-halves, Adams and Oakes, turned out a performance that fully deserved their places in their first representative match.

Ng Kee-cheung at centre-half did put in some good saves with his sliding tackles, but against the low fast-moving passes of the visiting forwards appeared to be on the slow side.

Two of the three goals scored against Hongkong could have been chalked against him. In trying an unnecessary back-kick to an upfield clearance he mis-kicked it and was bundled off the ball by fast-tackling Ramang, leaving the Indonesian centre-forward a clear field aimed and enabling Indonesia to score their first goal.

A little concession, perhaps, that could be made to the Hongkong centre-half was that it was apparent that during the struggle for the ball he was under the impression that the visiting centre-forward had handled it.

Indonesia's second goal was largely due to Ng's inability to remain in position to mark the Indonesian centre-forward who had a clear shot at goal from close in.

The Hongkong forwards, however, showed more thrust yesterday, and had as much of the attack as their opponents. Hou Ching-to was the pick among them, providing the visiting defence a gruelling time in their attempts to mark him with his elusive speed and ball-control.

Au Chi-yin at centre-forward was the other prominent Hongkong forward and but for some

fine saves by the opposing goalkeeper would have at least notched two goals.

THE GOALS

The Indonesians made two changes from Saturday's team, bringing in Darmadi at inside-right and Sardjiman at left-back.

Play started at a furious pace with both goalkeepers immediately being called into action. Ramang provided the first scare when he raced with the ball towards the goal but overran with it over the goal-line.

Hongkong came near to scoring in the fifth minute when Adams centred over McGregor who in turn headed the ball to a waiting Au Chi-yin. Au took the ball in his stride and slammed it hard at the corner of the goalmouth only to see goalkeeper Van der Vin leap forward and deflect the ball over the post in a brilliant save.

Hongkong succeeded in opening the scoring in the 14th minute. Adams centred the ball to Au who tipped it forward between the backs for McGregor to race up and beat Van der Vin with a low shot to the edge of the goalmouth.

Five minutes after this, the Indonesians equalised when Ramang beat Ng Kee-cheung in a tussle to a long upfield clearance, raced through unchallenged and tapped the ball past Pau King-yin amidst frantic appeals by the defenders for hands.

The Indonesians took the lead just before the interval. A fast short passing movement between left-wing Sogono and inside-left Tee Sun-long brought the ball up to the goal area.

Tee cleverly drew the defence, passed the ball across to Ramang who swung round and calmly placed the ball into the far end of the goalmouth with a soft shot.

The visitors led by 2-1 at the interval.

Hongkong equalised in the 14th minute after the resumption after forcing a corner. It appeared that goalkeeper Van der Vin was blocked in trying to get to the centre and in trying to elbow his way through, he was penalised and a penalty kick awarded. Lau Yee made no mistake with the spot-kick.

Fifteen minutes before time, the visitors scored the winning goal. Ramang broke through with the ball in the centre and with the goalmouth within range passed it across to Darmadi who complied with a fast drive past Pau King-yin.

Singapore To Meet Australia In Boxing Match

Singapore, Apr. 27. Singapore will send a team of 20 young boxers to Australia next year for the annual boxing tournament between Australia and Singapore for the Aw Cheng Chye Challenge Trophy. It was decided between Singapore and Australian boxing officials today.

The group will visit Australia from January 20 to 31.—United Press.

AUSTRIA WINS DAVIS CUP TIE WITH EGYPT

Cairo, Apr. 26. Austria defeated Egypt in the first round of the Davis Cup today and qualified to meet Denmark in the second round when Alfred Huber beat Adly Shafel 3-6, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3.

Huber's victory gave Austria a 3-1 lead with one game still to be played this afternoon between Hans Redl (Austria) and Marcel Cohn (Egypt) but the outcome of this will not affect the overall result.—Associated Press.

FRANCE BEATS ITALY AT RUGGER

Lyon, Apr. 26. France beat Italy in a Rugby Union International here today by 22 points to eight after leading at half time by 11 points to three.—Reuter.

Decathlon Aspirations?



Colony Pentathlon Champion Jennifer Hart has added four more titles to her already large collection which includes the Colony 200 Metres Championship, the Colony 80 Metres Hurdles Championship, the Inter-School High Jump Championship, the King George V School 100 and 220 Yards and High Jump Championships.

The new four are the Girl Guides' 100 Yards, Skipping Race, Egg and Spoon Race and Three-Legged Race Championships. Her 1st Kowloon Company partner in the Three-Legged Race was June Brown, also a Colony record-holder in her own right.

June holds the Colony record for having attended more athletic meetings since the founding of the HKAAA than anyone else, bar a few officials, and also the record for having got more autographs out of Olympic Champion Marjorie Jackson than anyone else. She is also, as this picture shows, Jennifer's No. 1 pal.

—China Mail Photo.

Keith Miller Comes Near To Hitting A £624 Six To Tagg's Island

Australia's cricketers played their first match of the English tour today—a light-hearted affair against East Molesey on the pretty ground near Hampton Court and adjoining the Hurst Park racecourse.

East Molesey, batting 13, declared at 244 for eleven, and the Australians replied with 314 for nine.

The ground was not constructed for a crowd of Test match or even County proportions, but 10,000 people somehow managed to get a sight of the Australians in action.

They saw them capture four East Molesey wickets for 23 runs, and then a trio of Essex County players, assisting the club, saved the situation. Doug Insle, Trevor Bailey and Ray Smith collecting

161 runs from the Australian attack which embraced ten bowlers.

Bill Johnston retired hurt after capturing one wicket. He saw a doctor. He is believed to have torn a muscle below his left knee.

Insle hit 52 in 76 minutes, including nine fours. Bailey scored 40 and helped Insle in a stand of 78, while Ray Smith claimed 69 in 23 minutes, including three sixes.

He was not bidding for the £1,200 which awaits a batsman hitting a six on Tagg's Island, for that meant a straight drive of 145 yards against the wind, and Smith's were hit from the

other end of the pitch on to the racecourse.

TRIBE CAME NEAR

Only one East Molesey six went towards the island, and that from George Tribe, an Australian who plays for Northamptonshire, but this hit a tree.

Smith hit ten fours, five in succession off one over from Bennett.

Trevor Bailey caused a shock when he bowled McDonald in the first over when Australia batted. But Arthur Morris and Lindsay Hassett then took command and put on 150 in an hour.

Keith Miller came near collecting the money for an island six, but against the wind it was "difficult" and one great hit saw the ball drop into the river ten feet short of the target.

Morris had reached 103 before he was bowled. Hassett collected 45, Miller 33 and Graeme Holo 67, and the Australians passed the club total for the loss of seven wickets to be credited with a five wickets victory.

Altogether 12 sixes were hit by the Australian batsmen. The Duke of Edinburgh greeted the match with his presence and, after having tea with the team, he stayed and saw Miller being taken to hospital.

In the first match, Hoad beat Clive Wilderspin, 6-2, without apparent effort. Rosewell defeated another local player in a more even game with the score 6-4.

In the doubles, Hoad and Rosewell were leading 9-7, 3-2 against Wilderspin and Rex Hartwig when the match, which was to have been of two sets, was called off because of darkness.

The tennis stars were scheduled to leave for London today.—United Press.

The unsuccessful challenger agreed with the Commission's decision. Though he was knocked off his feet 10 times, had one eye battered closed and had to be helped to his corner, Collins said his opponent, lightweight champion Jimmy Carter, "never lands a clean punch."

The fight raised a storm of Press criticism. The Minneapolis Tribune said it was the "worst exhibition of refereeing" it had ever seen. The New York Post said the fight was "filthy and wicked." The Chicago Tribune demanded an investigation by the Governor.

Collins was mad to-day—not because he lost his fight with Carter, but because of the storm of criticism directed at Rosewell for not stopping the one-sided battle earlier.

"Most of these jokers don't know what they're talking about," he said. "I heard some radio announcer saying the fight should have been stopped. What he wants to do, make me look all washed up."

Collins also told Rosewell, "I've got only one beef. You stopped the fight too soon."—United Press.

COURSE RECORD FOR THE MILLE MIGLIA SMASHED 3 TIMES

Brescia, Italy, Apr. 26.

The 15-year-old course record for the Mille Miglia (thousand miles) motor race was smashed three times today in the fastest ever running of the event.

Gianni Marzotto (Italy) won at an average speed of 142.347 kilometres an hour (88.55 miles per hour), compared with the 1938 record of 135.39 kilometres an hour (about 84.6 miles per hour) by Diomedi (Italy) in an Alfa Romeo.

Marzotto, son of an Italian textile magnate, Count Gaetano Marzotto, brought his works 4100 cc Ferrari to victory after a 10 hours 37 minutes 10 seconds drive over the tortuous roads of central and northern Italy, reputed to be one of the most exacting courses in motor racing.

Early in the race, A. Gilbert Ligon (France) co-driver of a British Jaguar, was killed when the car swerved off the road and caught fire. The driver, another Frenchman, Descolonges, was injured and taken to hospital, where doctors said he would recover in about three weeks.

FANGIO SECOND

Second today was Juan Manuel Fangio (Argentina), former World Champion, who led the Alfa Romeo team with their new "Flying Saucers", which marked the comeback to international racing of the once supreme Italian firm.

They were the principal opponents to Marzotto all through, but it was Fangio who pressed the Ferrari driver, and the Argentinian flashed over the line 11 minutes 44 seconds after his rival, with an average speed of 139.773 kilometres (about 86.97 miles per hour) to also beat the old record.

Third place went to Felice Bonetto (Lancia Aurelia 2,900 cc), of Italy, in 11 hours 7 minutes 40 seconds, a speed of 135.876 kilometres an hour (about 84.6 miles per hour), which put him inside the old record.

The German, Rudolf Kling, driving another of the "Flying Saucers", combined with Fangio to give the all-conquering Ferraris their toughest race since the war.

Kling led the way over the first half of the course, closely followed by Fangio and Marzotto in third place.

After Rome, Fangio and Kling changed positions, but the German was cornered too fast near Florence and went off the road. His car was badly smashed, but he and his co-driver escaped unhurt.

Fangio was still leading at Florence, but Marzotto was forcing the advantage out of the extra litre in his Ferrari and closed the gap.

On the winding mountain pass between Florence and Bologna he went in front and then, with only the long, almost straight,

Prague, Apr. 26. Czechoslovakia beat Italy in a soccer international here today by 2-0, scoring both goals in the second half.

The match, for the Central European Cup, was watched by 45,000 in fine weather and 79 minutes went by before the first goal.

Then Fusiak went through for Czechoslovakia and took the minutes later he added another. For the first 90 minutes the Italians had for the best of the exchanges but they could not break the home defence.—Reuter.

HUNGARY, AUSTRIA

Budapest, Apr. 26. Hungary and Austria drew their first team international soccer match here today, each side scoring once.

Both goals were netted in the first half.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA "B" WINS

Vienna, Apr. 26. Austria's "B" team beat Hungary's "B" team in a soccer international here today by one goal to nil, scoring in the first half.—Reuter.

MELBOURNE PREPARES

Melbourne, Apr. 27.

Hotel reservations have already been made in Melbourne for members of the Olympic Committee who plan to attend the 1956 Games, officials of the Organising Committee said today.

They added that they did not expect trouble in accommodating visitors for the Games. Melbourne had 90 licensed hotels in the city proper, another 480 in the suburbs and innumerable unlicensed hotels and boarding houses. It these could not cope with the influx, private homes could be brought in.

The officials said they were considering plans for the traditional kindling of the Olympic flame. The plan was to convey the flame from Olympia in Greece to Brisbane, capital of Queensland, and have it carried from there by relay of runners to Melbourne cricket ground.—Reuter.

Mottram Wins Tournament

London, Apr. 25.

Tony Mottram, Britain's top seeded singles tennis player who recently returned from a long, tough tour in the Far East, won his first tournament of the 1953 season on home soil today.

Mottram defeated Russell Seymour of South Africa 3-6, 6-1 for the Sultan-hotel trophy championship.

Mottram and his wife, Day, won several minor tournaments on their tour both as a doubles team and in singles events.—Associated Press.

Gordon Richards Will Miss The Guineas

London, Apr. 26.

Gordon Richards, Britain's Champion Jockey, will not ride during the coming week owing to a strained groin tendon and so misses the Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas at Newmarket—first of the season's classic races.

Richards' last ride, was on April 18, when he won the Two Thousand Guineas on Wednesday, will now be ridden by R. Fawcett, while Eph Smith has been engaged.

Oliga in the Thousand Guineas, the filles race.—Reuter.

TODAY'S SPORT

Rest Of Hongkong v Victoria Club at 4 p.m.
Badminton
DPS v L.A. Belle and Gables College v St Joseph's (Inter-Schools) Badminton—Tournament
Trinity College at 8 p.m.

LOUIS KENTNER IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

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"YCHOOW"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m. 1st May	
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 1st May	
"FOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m. 9th May	
"RZCHUEN"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 9th May	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 9th May	
"FUKIEN"	Djibouti, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 10th May	
* Sails from Custodian Wharf			
ARRIVALS FROM			
"SOOCHOW"	Strait & Sibu	28th Apr.	
"FENGTIEN"	Bangkok	29th Apr.	
"ANKING"	Singapore	1st May	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 5th May	
"RZCHUEN"	Kobe	6th May	
"FOOCHOW"	Indonesia & Belik Papan	7th May	
"FUKIEN"	Kobe	8th May	

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"TAIYUAN"	Japan	5th June	
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"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	8th May	
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	23rd May	
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	1st June	

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"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th May	
"AENEAS"	Dublin & Liverpool	24th May	
"ASCANIUS"	Glasgow, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	25th May	
"PYRHIUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th June	
"TELEMACHUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th June	

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Ship	From	Arrives	From	Arrives
G. "AENEAS"	Liverpool	6th May	Hong Kong	1st June
G. "ASCANIUS"	do	14th May	do	15th June
G. "PYRHIUS"	do	24th May	do	1st July
G. "TELEMACHUS"	do	6th June	do	1st July
G. "CALCHAS"	24th Apr.	13th May	do	13th June
G. "AUTOMEDON"	3rd May	13th May	do	13th June
G. "PELEUS"	7th May	13th May	do	13th June
G. "BELLEROPHON"	10th May	13th May	do	13th June

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"BENRECH"	U.K. via Singapore 10th May
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore 8th June
"BENMIOR"	U.K. 15th June
"BENRINNES"	U.K. 15th June

SAILINGS

TO	LOADING ON OR ABT.
"BENVORLICH"	Singapore, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 29th Apr.
"BENWYVIS"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama. 30th Apr.
"BENAVON"	Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London, Antwerp and Hull. 5th May
"BENVENUE"	Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 18th May
"BENRECH"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama. 23rd May
"BENWYVIS"	Direct to Singapore, thence Genoa, Liverpool, Dublin and Antwerp. 26th May
"BENALBANACH"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama. 8th June
"BENRECH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London, Rotterdam and Hull. 10th June
"BENRINNES"	Genoa, Avonmouth, Liverpool and Glasgow. 18th June

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FR

RAISING ASIAN NATIONS' PRODUCTIVITY

Council For Technical Co-operation Making Outstanding Progress

Concentration On Setting Up Of Training Schools

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Apr. 26.

New trends in the method of training Asian engineers and technicians are discernible in the latest report of the Council for Technical Co-operation, a body which plays an important part in the Colombo Plan. The Council now attaches more importance to its activities in connection with the setting up of local technical schools and colleges than to its function as a medium for the exchange of trainees and experts between the countries of south and south-east Asia and the Dominions which are sponsoring the plan.

This is a logical development in a scheme the chief object of which is to train millions of industrial "NCOs" to maintain the machinery and plant that is needed primarily to assist in the expansion of food production in the Colombo Plan countries.

Cotton Quotas Forecast

Washington, Apr. 25.

A Government economist told the Senate Agriculture Committee that the shrinking export market for cotton may bring marketing quotas and acreage allotment next year.

Frank Lowenstein, economic statistician of the Agriculture Department, said the two chief reasons for the small export market are a larger supply and lower prices of foreign cotton plus the continued shortage of dollars and gold in cotton importing countries.

The Committee is reviewing the general agricultural export and import situation.

A. W. Palmer, head of the Department's Cotton Division, pointed out that world consumption, even though now at high levels, is not keeping pace with production. Foreign cotton production which underwent a long and drastic decline in wartime, has now recovered to its pre-war peak of about 20,000,000 bales, he said.

The estimated international trade in cotton this year at 11,000,000 bales, he put U. S. cotton exports this year at 3,500,000 bales; as compared to 5,711,000 in the past year.

Since 1938, Lowenstein told the Committee, the population of foreign countries has increased from about 2,000,000,000 to 2,800,000,000 people, but total cotton consumption is about the same as in 1938.

Consumption of cotton per person in the world outside the U. S. has decreased on the average about 11 per cent. Foreign consumption of all fibres per person also has declined, he added. The biggest drop was in Asia which has more than half the people of the world.

Lowenstein attributed this to low purchasing power.

Read R. Dunn Jr., Director of the Foreign Trade Division of the National Cotton Council, also commented that "the level of purchasing power is really the most important aspect of the cotton export problem."

He added that he is "much more concerned about competition of synthetic fibres in the rest of the world than competition of foreign cotton."

Increased Acreage For Tea?

London, Apr. 26.

Ten-growers in Malaya plan to increase the acreage under crop by planting newly-bought land as soon as conditions permit, states "New Commonwealth."

"There appears to be an encouraging future for tea-growing in the Federation," the periodical adds, "and estate-owners are interested in making the most of their opportunities."

In 1947, tea production in the Federation amounted to 1.24 million lb. Last year, despite blight disease which first appeared in 1950, production reached 3.68 million lb.

The first large-scale planting of tea in Malaya began soon after the Cameron Highlands was opened for cultivation in 1928. In addition, to estates in the Cameron, others have been opened in Kedah, Selangor and Perak.

Soil and climatic conditions are favourable and Malaya's tea industry is now becoming increasingly important.

Use Of Synthetic

New York, Apr. 26.

American consumption of synthetic rubber reached a record of 70,140 tons in March, up from 60,000 tons in February, the previous peak, attained in January, Associated Press.

Mine Industry Worried

Mexico City, Apr. 26. Peace in Korea would leave Mexico's mining industry in a critical condition, mining officials predicted today.

They said that if hostilities cease in the Far East, the U. S. may cut down its purchase of Mexico's metals for war production and civilian demand will not be able to take the slack.

Also they said, a Korean peace would force down the prices of metals and cause a depression in Mexico's mining industry.

MALAYAN RUBBER OUTPUT

Slight Increase In March Figures

Singapore, Apr. 26.

Statistics show rubber production in the Federation of Malaya in March to have been slightly higher than February when the lowest production for several years was recorded.

A total of 43,780 tons was produced in March against 42,502 in February, an increase of 1,278 tons.

The total production of rubber for the first quarter of this year is 141,211 tons which is slightly more than for the same period of last year.

The United States took more rubber from the Federation last month for some time—nearly 10,000 tons, making a total of almost 20,000 tons since January.

Britain was the next highest importer with nearly 9,000 tons. Other large importers during March were France 2,000; Germany 2,000 and Italy 1,100 tons.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of the Labour Department warned that the "honey-moon" (with book prices) is now definitely over.

It said the general effect of the rubber slump was evident over the whole country during March. Small properties were being put on a care and maintenance basis in increasing numbers.

Trade of all kinds was slackening off. Shop profits were down and retrenchment is becoming evident.

The rubber estates had also been hit during March by the bad weather, it added.—United Press.

Rally In N.Y. Cotton Futures

New York, Apr. 26.

A sudden spurt in textile buying helped pull the cotton futures market out of a developing slump last week.

Losses taken earlier in the week were wiped out in a late rally which resulted in a net gain for the five-day trading period. Futures prices on the New York cotton exchange posted net advances ranging from 20 cents to 25.50 a bale.

The heavily traded nearby May contract set the pace for the final upturn after dragging the market down. It emerged on Friday afternoon as the week's best performer.

In futures trading, a further sustaining factor was the arrival of the first notice day for the nearby May delivery on Friday. Traders noted that 601 notices were issued against the May delivery. Prompt stoppage of many of these notices resulted in extensive covering which, combined with the spurt in textile sales, gave strong support to the futures market.

The market derived little support from the export situation, however. While exports of U. S. cotton climbed to 61,000 bales for the week ended Tuesday, the total was still less than half the 135,000 bales shipped out of the country in the comparable week last year.

Total exports for the current season were estimated by the New York cotton exchange at 2,399,000 bales against 4,600,000 a year earlier.

The exchange said that if exports for the remainder of the current season (i.e. until July 31) equal the year-ago level, an export total of 3,180,000 bales would be in prospect, and that there are indications the total may reach 3,200,000 bales. This compares with the latest estimate of 3,000,000 bales announced by the Department of Agriculture.—Associated Press.

Business Failures. New York, Apr. 26. U. S. commercial and industrial failures increased in the week ended April 19 to 147 from 140 in the preceding week and compared with 48 in the like week a year ago, Dun and Bradstreet said.—Associated Press.

Industrial Share Boom Of Short Duration

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Apr. 26.

The post-Budget boom in industrial shares on the Stock Exchange was short-lived.

Second thoughts on the tax concessions mingled with the renewed "peace" doubts to bring about a sharp reaction last week, with the result that equity prices generally are now well below the level of two weeks ago.

The London market has been under the influence of Wall Street, where stock prices have continued the decline on fears of a recession in America if and when rearmament production is slowed down.

The assurance given by Mr. George Humphrey, Secretary of the United States Treasury, that there was no reason to fear that peace would be followed by a depression, brought the downward movement of prices to a temporary halt.

But what he did not say was that there would be no curtailment of American rearmament spending in the event of a genuine relaxation of the international tension, and since it was this assurance that investors really wanted, stock prices began to fall again.

This pessimism on Wall Street naturally had its effect on sentiment in London.

Just before the Budget, industrial shares improved on expectations of tax relief, and when these hopes were confirmed, prices were marked up sharply.

GATHERS MOMENTUM. Before the end of the week, however, the market began to show definite signs of faltering.

Last week, with investors reluctant to commit themselves until the situation became clearer, the downward movement of equity prices gathered momentum.

As a result the Financial Times' index finished three points lower on the week and two points lower than the week-end before the Budget.

Glittering prices, on the other hand, have gone from strength to strength. Even the announcement of the second issue of £125 million of British Electricity 4½ per cent stock at par caused no more than a temporary setback.

It was no surprise, therefore, that the issue was a success. Despite some "stag" selling the new stock shows a discount of only one-sixteenth after the first day of dealings.

A GOOD WEEK. Elsewhere in the markets prices have moved according to investors' views on outside events.

Gold shares have had a good week and there has been persistent demand for shares in South African companies with uranium interests.

This was checked on Thursday following Dr. Malan's speech attacking "concentrations of monetary power in the Union," but prices tended firmer before the week-end.

It has been a mixed week in commodities, with shares reflecting the movements in market prices.

Thus lead-zincs have shown some improvement but tin drifted lower.

Copper shares too were adversely affected by expectations of lower selling prices for the metal. An announcement to this effect was, in fact, made during the week-end.

Tung Oil Price In New York

New York, Apr. 26.

Prices in the seeds and oils market here closed unchanged with the following exceptions:

Tung Oil, in tank cars, f.o.b. New York per lb. 13½ cents asked.

Flax Seed, per bushel, f.o.b. Minneapolis \$3.77½.

New York Peanut, Virginia, Medium per lb. f.o.b. shipping point 22-22½ cents—United Press.

Rubber Futures In Spore

Singapore, Apr. 26.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, 60½-61½

Number 2 rubber, 59½-60½

Number 3 rubber, 58½-59½

Number 4 rubber, 57½-58½

Number 5 rubber, 56½-57½

Number 6 rubber, 55½-56½

Number 7 rubber, 54½-55½

Number 8 rubber, 53½-54½

Number 9 rubber, 52½-53½

Number 10 rubber, 51½-52½

Number 11 rubber, 50½-51½

Number 12 rubber, 49½-50½

Number 13 rubber, 48½-49½

Number 14 rubber, 47½-48½

Number 15 rubber, 46½-47½

Number 16 rubber, 45½-46½

Number 17 rubber, 44½-45½

Number 18 rubber, 43½-44½

Number 19 rubber, 42½-43½

Number 20 rubber, 41½-42½

Number 21 rubber, 40½-41½

Number 22 rubber, 39½-40½

Number 23 rubber, 38½-39½

Number 24 rubber, 37½-38½

Number 25 rubber, 36½-37½

Number 26 rubber, 35½-36½

Number 27 rubber, 34½-35½

Number 28 rubber, 33½-34½

Number 29 rubber, 32½-33½

Number 30 rubber, 31½-32½

Number 31 rubber, 30½-31½

Number 32 rubber, 29½-30½

Number 33 rubber, 28½-29½

Number 34 rubber, 27½-28½

Number 35 rubber, 26½-27½

Number 36 rubber, 25½-26½

Number 37 rubber, 24½-25½

Number 38 rubber, 23½-24½

Number 39 rubber, 22½-23½

Number 40 rubber, 21½-22½

Number 41 rubber, 20½-21½

Number 42 rubber, 19½-20½

Number 43 rubber, 18½-19½

Number 44 rubber, 17½-18½

Number 45 rubber, 16½-17½

Number 46 rubber, 15½-16½

Number 47 rubber, 14½-15½

Number 48 rubber, 13½-14½

Number 49 rubber, 12½-13½

Number 50 rubber, 11½-12½

Number 51 rubber, 10½-11½

Number 52 rubber, 9½-10½

Number 53 rubber, 8½-9½

Number 54 rubber, 7½-8½

Number 55 rubber, 6½-7½

Number 56 rubber, 5½-6½

Number 57 rubber, 4½-5½

Number 58 rubber, 3½-4½

Number 59 rubber, 2½-3½

Number 60 rubber, 1½-2½

Number 61 rubber, ½-1½

Number 62 rubber, 0-½

Number 63 rubber, 0-½

Number 64 rubber, 0-½

Number 65 rubber, 0-½

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Number 141 rubber, 0-½

Number 142 rubber, 0-½

Number 143 rubber, 0-½

Number 144 rubber, 0-½

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CHINA MAIL

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MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1953.

SHEAFFERS
Skrip

Stolen Banker's Draft

Receiving Charge Against Ex-Clerk

A former temporary clerk of the General Post Office was fined \$250 and bound over in the sum of \$500 for two years by Mr. Lawrence Leong at Central this morning for receiving a stolen banker's draft drawn on the First National Bank of Greenville of the United States.

Hongkong-born Chung Kin-nang, 25, pleaded guilty to the charge of receiving the draft No B-31802, on February 1 at the General Post Office.

Det. Sub-Ins. D. R. Harris, prosecuting, said that during the last month a number of bank drafts had been stolen from the General Post Office. He said that Chung received the draft in question from postman Yip Tong who had since died after jumping from the Fire Brigade Building.

Ins. Harris said that the draft was for US\$25, and that it was cashed by Chung's father in the course of business. He added that the defendant had been of great assistance to the Police in the subsequent investigations, and that no loss had been sustained.

Mr. Leong, on passing sentence, said that he would take into consideration the fact that Chung had assisted the Police in their investigations, and that no loss had been sustained.

Failed To Renew Licence

Chan Pui, 30, master of a wooden cargo junk was fined a total of \$50 by Mr. T. B. Low at Marine Court this morning for failing to renew the licence and having laid his junk alongside a liner at more than the fifth position abreast.

Another charge of failing to notify the change of the ownership against Chan was dismissed by the Magistrate on the ground that no sale of the junk had been conducted in the change of the ownership.

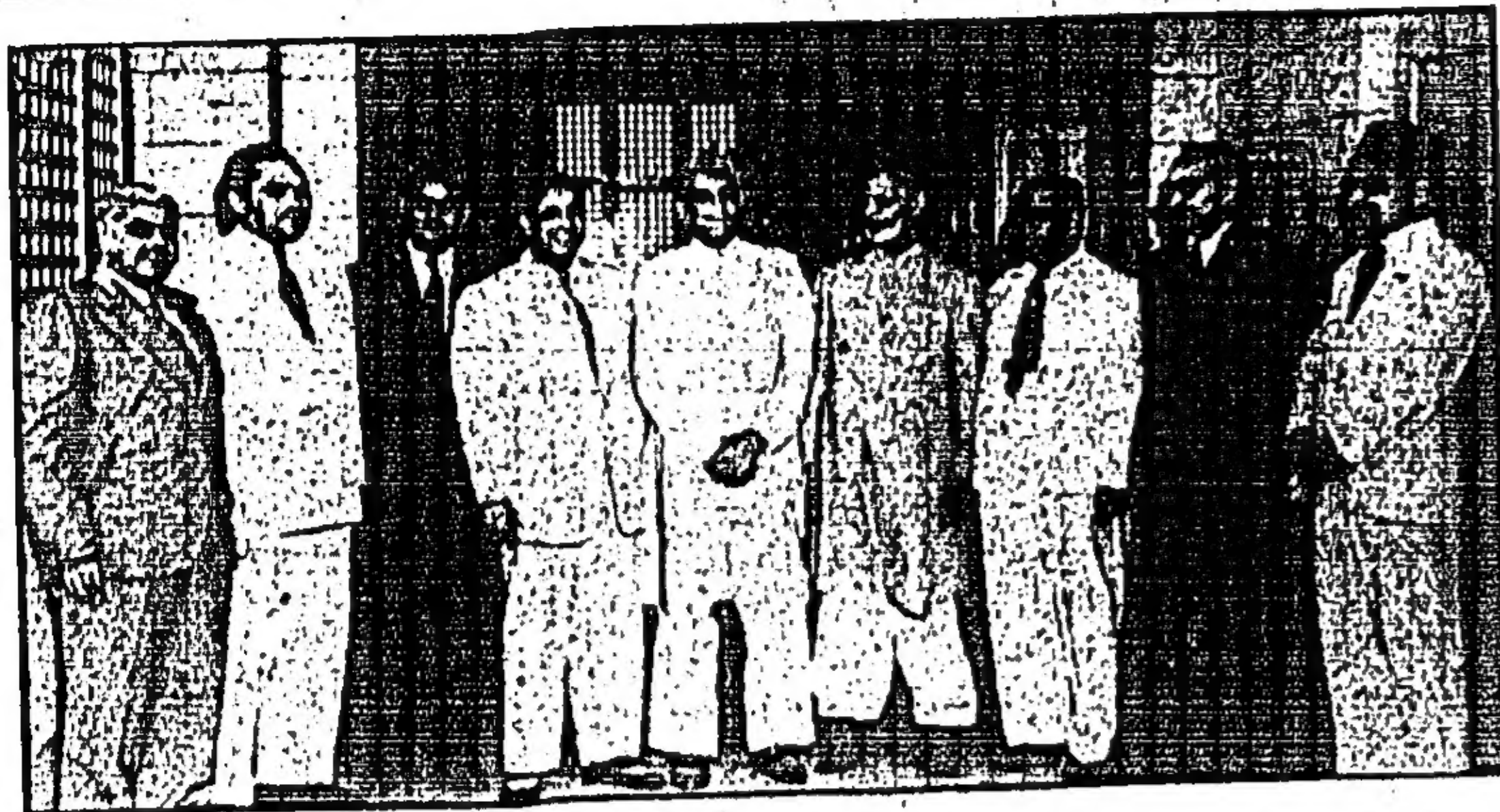
The Prosecution said that on Sunday morning, defendant's junk was found alongside at the sixth position abreast, the ss President Jefferson, moored at buoy A4. The Police discovered that defendant had not renewed the licence which had expired on March 31, and that his name did not correspond to the name of the owner registered in the licence. Defendant said that the actual owner of the junk was his uncle, who had died a year ago. He did not buy the junk from his uncle.

Parisian Grill

The Management desires to inform the patrons of the Parisian Grill that as the result of renovations and repairs to the kitchen, the seating accommodation available to the public will be reduced while such renovations and repairs are in progress, and patrons are requested, in order to avoid disappointment, to make early reservations.

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The New Pakistani Government



KENTNER, THE ENTRANCER

So thunderous was the applause at the end of Louis Kentner's piano recitals last Friday night that even the tawny Mexican maid, eavesdropping from the grey mural of the Empire Theatre ceiling, seemed to shake. No other concert pianist has received a greater reception in Hongkong.

Through Kentner's consummate technique, Bach-Busoni's "Choral Prelude: Now Comes the Gentiles' Saviour" became a brilliant, not with a red glow of brilliance, but with the fire of intense sublimity. Lucid in texture and slow in tempo, the meditative mood of the piece was convincingly conveyed by the pianist's artistic rendering of an even bass, whose sombre tone acted as a foil to the lovely melodic progression of the treble. The sense of distance and dim unreality was created by the continuous pianissimo bass.

Beethoven's Sonata in E major, Op. 109, with its rugged grandeur could not have been more poignantly played. Especially lovely was the Third Movement where the "Andante molto cantabile" and variations occurred.

Mr. Kentner's reading of the four Chopin Scherzos was particularly touching. The B minor Scherzo (First) far from being light and flippant was a scherzo structurally only, being three-four beat. The few bars of introduction, a principal subject, a Trio of great beauty, and a short development section, then a return of the opening theme. There was a section comparable to the B major episode in the B minor Scherzo, the pianist emphatically summarised what had been so expressively said before.

Mr. Kentner's sensitive and delicate phrasing was even more evident in the Second Scherzo, the familiar — B flat minor. Chopin — was not wayward and perverse in this, but sunny and unusually cheerful with opening bars of gay triplets. The Third Scherzo, also in minor key, became an animation under the skilful fingers of Mr. Kentner.

In dealing with composers of the Hungarian School, the pianist was supreme. Though the Bartok number "Sonatina" was not particularly appealing on first hearing because of its harsh harmonies, it nevertheless showed to advantage the pianist's rhythmic precision. His staccatos were wonderfully crisp, and clear. Kodaly's "Dances of Moreszelek" displayed his sparkling versatility in making use of key-board effects. A touch of gossamer lightness, contrasting with vibrant chords and a pleasing melody made this a much applauded number.

Typically Liszt, with difficult synopical rhythms the Mezeppa was most impressive. And the ease with which the pianist handled the intricate fingered measures showed his supreme mastery over the piano.

Crystalline clarity, a paramount quality in his technique was especially evident in the encore "La Campanella" where Mr. Kentner virtually realised Liszt's composition a realistic imitation of bell sounds. The encore was "Chopin's 'Black Keys' Study. Sponsored by Mr. Harry Odell, who was also responsible for many musical celebrities benefiting Hongkong with their recitals, Mr. Louis Kentner will give another recital on Chopin music on Wednesday. The pianist is reported to be a great exponent of this composer — Irene Loo.

Radio Hongkong

6 Time Signal and Program Summary: 6.02, Children's Half Hour presented by Sally Ann (Studio); 6.15, The Children's Quiz (BBC); 6.25, The Children's Messages (Part 1); 6.30, The Song of Haydn (BBC); 6.35, South Island (BBC); 6.40, Variety Happy Young (BBC); 6.45, Variety Fantasia from the North of England; 6.50, Repeat Programme from the North of England; 6.55, Weather Report; 7.00, Time Signal; 7.05, World News and News of the Week (BBC); 7.10, Art of the Week (BBC); 7.15, Suzanne Danco (Soprano); 7.20, "Guests What?" A Quiz Programme presented by Rosemary Richards (Studio); 7.25, John Richardson of the Nicobars; An impression of a remarkable man given by Compton Mackenzie (BBC); 7.30, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 7.35, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 7.40, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 7.45, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 7.50, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 7.55, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 8.00, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 8.05, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 8.10, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 8.15, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 8.20, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 8.25, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 8.30, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 8.35, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 8.40, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 8.45, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 8.50, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 8.55, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 9.00, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 9.05, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 9.10, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 9.15, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 9.20, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 9.25, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 9.30, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 9.35, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 9.40, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 9.45, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 9.50, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 9.55, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 10.00, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 10.05, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 10.10, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 10.15, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 10.20, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 10.25, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 10.30, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 10.35, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 10.40, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 10.45, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 10.50, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 10.55, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 11.00, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 11.05, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 11.10, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 11.15, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 11.20, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 11.25, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 11.30, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 11.35, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 11.40, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 11.45, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 11.50, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 11.55, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); 12.00, Close Down.

Alleged Assault By Soldier

Pte Derek Charles Keeling, 27, of 80 Company, RASC, was remanded for eight days in military custody by Mr. T. Creedon at Kowloon this morning, when he appeared on a charge of common assault.

The defendant was alleged to have assaulted Yip Yick-ching of the Lung Hwa Hotel on Sunday.

'What's His Line?' Solution, ONESS PLAYER
London Express Service

ALLEGED MURDER: TRIAL OPENS OF TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS

The trial of two British soldiers accused of killing a NAAFI woman employee in the New Territories on December 22 last opened before the Puisne Judge, Mr Justice T. J. Gould in the Criminal Sessions this morning.

The two accused soldiers are L/Cpl George Robert Douthwaite, 24, of Swanton, Scarborough, and Trooper Douglas Derrick Dalton, 19, of Southampton, both attached to Headquarters, 35 Infantry Brigade, New Territories.

They were charged with the murder of a woman, Ho Sze-mul, a NAAFI employee, whose body was found in a ditch off the motor road leading from the Fanling Cross Road to Sek Kong, New Territories, on the afternoon of December 23 last.

The Crown alleges that the accused who were on bicycles, after intercepting deceased who was a pillion passenger on a bicycle on a road to Sek Kong Camp attacked her with a pair of handcuffs causing wound on the head from which she died three days afterwards.

Mr Charles E. Loseby, QC, instructed by Mr. A. M. L. Soares, is appearing for the first accused, while Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr. W. C. R. Carr, represents the second accused.

Appearing for the Crown are Mr. A. Hooton, Solicitor-General, and Mr. G. R. Scatch, Crown Counsel. Mr. D. G. Macpherson and Det. Insp. R. F. Smith were present for the Police.

The Jury empanelled comprises six men and a woman. Earlier, a woman juror whose name was called to serve on the Jury objected to capital punishment and was allowed to stand down.

CASE FOR CROWN
In his opening which occupied 85 minutes, Mr Hooton said that on December 23 last in the afternoon a farmer in the New Territories walking along a road found the body of the deceased in a ditch.

"The case for the Crown is this: That these two men did murder this woman and the allegation is that between 7 and 8 p.m. on December 19, the Solicitor-General went on, 'the two accused pulled Ho Sze-mul off a cycle on which she was riding pillion as a passenger journeying along a military road from a camp to another camp in Sek Kong.'

"Having pulled her off the cycle they subsequently hit her on the head a number of blows with a pair of handcuffs. Those blows rendered her unconscious and they left her for dead," Mr Hooton said.

The Prosecution said that the deceased lay in the ditch beside the road unconscious until about December 22 when she succumbed to her injuries and died.

Evidence would be called to show that deceased died on or about December 22 and not on the day she received the injuries which eventually caused her death, he said.

The accused were charged with murder because according to the law (subject to any direction which his Lordship might give to the Jury in due

course) if a person struck another person a blow or a number of blows with intent to do that person serious hurt or injury, or with the knowledge that the blows must cause serious hurt or injury or likely to cause serious hurt or injury, that in law would be murder. It was not necessary to prove either intention deliberately to kill nor was it necessary to prove premeditation, said the Prosecution.

Mr Hooton said that evidence would be called to show that the two accused launched attacks with a pair of handcuffs upon the deceased woman.

PLAN OF SCENE
Giving an indication of the scene and the layout of the surrounding country Mr Hooton said that (on a plan handed to the Jury at the commencement of the opening) there was a road running along to Kam Tin village to the right of which another road ran downwards and a few hundred yards along it from the main road near Kam Tin was a military camp called Sek Kong. The two accused were stationed at Sek Kong Camp at the time of the alleged offence, he said.

It was also by coincidence a camp where the dead woman was employed as an amah in the canteen, but there was no significance in that and he did not allege that the accused had ever met her there. It was by chance that she was employed there as an amah.

About a mile and a half away east of Sek Kong was a fork in the road called Sam Loong Wai, Mr Hooton went on to say. The road was a narrow road, and the village where there was now a new Police Station. The road from Pak Heung ran north-eastwards for 4 1/2 miles to a cross-road, i.e. a new military road which would be referred to as Route 2, he said.

The road was slightly hilly in parts. Near Pak Heung was a hill and near the top of it by the side of the road, just off the main road, on the bottom side of it, the body of the deceased woman was found. This was about 2 1/2 miles from Kam Tin and Sek Kong, and 1 1/2 miles up the road from Pak Heung Police Station, Mr Hooton added.

Turning right from there and going along for a mile or so was Fanling. From Sek Kong to Fanling was about 7 1/2 miles by the shortest route.

WOMAN'S MOVEMENTS
Giving the deceased's movements on the day of the alleged attack, Mr Hooton said that evidence would be given that Ho Sze-mul left camp about mid-day that day. She was seen off by the manager of the canteen there who gave her a small parcel to take to collect some flowers at Camp 61 which was at the other end of Route 2.

Evidence would show that deceased went to Camp 61 because she was seen there at about 8 p.m. that day by the gardener there who in fact gave her some flowers and a cardboard box. At this time it appeared that she decided to go back to her camp at Sek Kong, because outside the camp there were a number of men with cycles for her. Apparently Friday was pay day in the Army, said the Solicitor-General, and these taxicab-cycles would normally go good business from the soldiers on those days. Evidence would show that the deceased woman hired one of these cycles about 6.30 or 6.45 p.m. that day and rode as pillion passenger on her way back to camp along Route 2, which was the shortest way back.

The journey was somewhat slow because of a number of inclines and the taxi-cyclist wanted to get off the cycle and walked because it was too much for him to push her uphill in the machine.

He would say that when they came near the top of an incline about three-quarters of a mile of the journey he saw two Europeans approaching on bicycles, and he was in a joyful mood, the witness would say, they were singing, but when they saw the taxi-cyclist and the girl they dropped off their bicycles, came over to her cycle and the taxi-cyclist, whom the Crown alleged was Dalton, took hold of the handle-bars while the witness, who was Douthwaite, proceeded to pull the deceased woman off the bicycle. The Prosecution added that the taxi-cyclist could not identify these men as all.

The latter man then proceeded to drive the taxi-cyclist away. Mr Hooton said that the taxi-cyclist did not appear to be a man of great

courage and he turned around and went back in the direction where he had come, that was in the direction of Camp 61. The taxi-cyclist would say that he looked back and saw two men on the side of the road standing beside the woman who was shouting down. The smaller man was being pushed by the larger man, trying to lift her up and that she resisted. After the taxi-cyclist went away no more saw evidence. The witness said that he did not know the taxi-cyclist, but medical evidence in his submission would give the Jury a fairly clear idea.

The Police Surgeon who examined the body on the spot and subsequently made a more detailed examination stated by a ruler of the deceased had a number of cutting wounds on the forehead and on the top of the head which had caused haemorrhage to set in, and in the doctor's opinion the haemorrhage caused by the injuries had eventually resulted in death. In his opinion also the wounds were so serious that they would cause immediate unconsciousness but that she would have lived after those injuries for some time.

The Police Surgeon said that the time of death was probably on the morning of December 22.

CURVED WOUNDS
The doctor would explain that the wounds were curved in shape and that the wounds had been inflicted by something with a small surface area, such as a small weapon. Tests which he later made, for example with the base of the hand, showed that the wounds were caused by the use of handcuffs, the Prosecution alleged.

The woman was wearing a pair of trousers and a blouse. The cord was tied round her neck and she was found as normally at the front but at the back of the head. The Police Surgeon would also testify that he found certain superficial injuries which might indicate the presence of a sexual nature with the woman.

Turning to the movements of the accused, Mr Hooton said that the first accused had been in a restaurant camp about 6 p.m. where he appeared to have taken some refreshments. Evidence would be given by Trooper Honeyman that he and both the accused left Sek Kong about 6.15 p.m. on December 19. They went along to the camp at Kam Tin where they were met by a taxi-cyclist about 6.30 or 7.05 p.m. and the three men then set off on their journey. The Police Surgeon had heard from the taxi-cyclist that the other two men, after passing Pak Heung he started to fall behind and he was unable to see them. After reaching Fanling he proceeded to a dance hall where he was to meet the two men, but they were not there. After waiting for about 10 or 15 minutes the two accused arrived.

"I say this straightaway that it is the case for the Crown that the reason Honeyman did not see the two men was because at the time he went past the top of the hill he was looking down the side of the road killing this woman," the Prosecution said.

HANDCUFFS
They then went to the dance hall and remained there until about midnight. Evidence would be called that the two accused had been on that evening a pair of handcuffs with a round base, in the witness's hand, and that the witness had collected them when they left, he alleged. The Police took possession of the only pair of handcuffs in the Sek Kong Camp and Dr Pang the Police Surgeon made tests with them.

Mr Hooton said that he would call evidence from the proprietors of the dance hall that the two men, who had no other European friends, had been in the dance hall on that occasion, so that the two accused had the almost unique opportunity of committing the crime, apart from Honeyman who had seen them.

There was further evidence that Douthwaite possessed that pair of handcuffs. Honeyman would say that at the beginning of the journey Douthwaite took them from a pocket and shook them at some cycle and said he would "put them in the monkeyhouse."

The trial is continuing.

AB Goes For Joy Ride
A young English seaman was fined \$30 or fifteen days by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning when he pleaded guilty to three charges of driving a motor-cycle without a valid licence, without the owner's consent and without third-party insurance.

The defendant, Brian Hough, an Able Seaman, 21, of HMS Tamar, committed the offences when he took the motor-cycle without the knowledge of the owner, Hui Kue-ching, and went for a ride along Connaught Road Central on April 25 at 7.45 p.m.

The defendant's Commanding Officer, in mitigation, told the Court that he had been in the Royal Navy for six years, during which time his conduct was good. The defendant had arrived in the Colony only last week from Cheshire, England.

100 Years Ago

It has been a subject of universal complaint on the part of Europeans in the colony, and one of long standing, that in cases of assault and robbery in the streets, though hundreds of Chinese might be looking on, the offenders were permitted to escape without an arm being stretched out to apprehend them; but in one instance lately—that of Captain Montgomery of the Prestonie Honan—case a bystander reckoned without his host, having been taken in custody, examined, and committed for trial, on charge of misprision of felony.

This proceeding seems to have alarmed his countrymen, several of whom petitioned the Chief Magistrate for his discharge, of course ineffectually. The arguments they used may be inferred from Mr Hillier's reply, copies of which were posted up in the markets and principal thoroughfares, and a translation of which was annexed to the Chinese in the Chinese in every case in which their own persons and property are not at stake—especially in cases of fire, when, with few exceptions, not the slightest assistance is rendered by the crowds who flock to the spot, with intent to pillage, or for the mere gratification of curiosity.

Reply to the petition of Shopkeepers about Lo-achol.

The regulations made by the shopkeepers are very good, but the shopkeepers must themselves enforce compliance with them and manage their own affairs. The English law will not be affected by such regulations, and will be enforced against any persons who willfully disobey it.

What is said about Lo-achol, is very foolish. Another person sat with him at his enemy's table, so that his cash would have been fully protected had he done his duty and assisted the person who was robbed. Moreover, at one time he said that he neither saw nor heard anything of the robbery, and that he saw a scuffle, but did not know what it was about. Truly, the affair occurring only a few feet from him, he must have been blind or deaf, not to have seen or heard it.

Then, it is said, that he has newly arrived in the Colony, and did not know the customs. But the customs of all countries in such matters are the same. It is permitted to people to rob, steal, and murder in one country and not in another? Does not every one see that such things are wrong in themselves? The prohibition of them is written in the hearts of all men. So is it manifest to every man that when his fellow-man is robbed and ill-treated, and if he be within reach and able to render assistance, looks on to allow the crime, and permit the offender to escape, he shows himself to be unworthy the name of man. This is written in every man's heart, and it is towards only who obey it not.

But it is only Lo-achol, who is thus guilty; there have occurred many instances of a similar kind. During the fire that took place some time ago, although it was Chinese property that was burning, and Chinese lives that were in danger, not a single Chinaman would stir a finger to do anything else but save his own property. They refused even to assist in pumping or carrying water, though Englishmen worked hard, and two English officers lost their lives, whilst others were severely injured. Let people say whether this was acting like men!

Thus people may be robbed and murdered in the streets, may be drowned at the landing-places, and no Chinaman will raise his arm or wet his foot to save them. How very lamentable!

Reds' Proposal Unacceptable
Panama, Apr. 27. The United Nations delegate, Lieutenant-General William K. Harrison, told the Communists here today that their six-point proposal to solve the problem of war issue was "unacceptable, unreasonable, not constructive."

General Harrison said the Communists' rejection of "Switzerland as the neutral custodian" was "a strange one indeed."

He said the Communists' proposal to have the United Nations "take over" the war issue was "unacceptable, unreasonable, not constructive."

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